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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

Records of the Government of India,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. LXIII.

- 1.—NARRATIVE OF A MISSION TO MANDALAY.
- 2.—SETTLEMENT REPORT OF THE BRITISH PERGUNNAH
OF MAUNPORE.
- 3.—OBSERVATIONS ON STATE AND ADMINISTRATION OF
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.
- 4.—REPORT ON THE MARMEDI HILLS.

Published by Authority.

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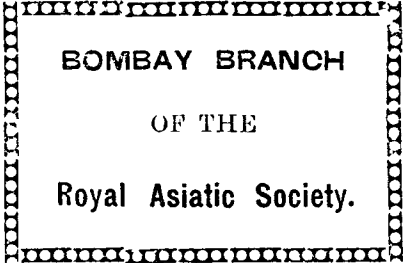
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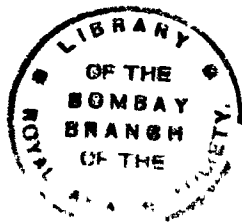
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NARRATIVE
OF
The Mission to Mandalay
IN 1867.

FROM COLONEL ALBERT FYTCHE, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and Agent to the Governor General, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.—No. 214A., dated Rangoon, the 8th November 1867.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith the Narrative of my Mission to Mandalay as Envoy from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.

Narrative of the Mission to Mandalay in 1867.

THE party consisted of the Envoy Colonel Fytche, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, Captain Duncan, Inspector General of Police, Mr. Edwards, Collector of Customs, Rangoon, the Reverend H. W. Crofton, Chaplain of Rangoon, and the Officers of the Military Escort, *viz.*, Captain Surplice, and Lieutenants Younghusband, Williams, and Randolph, 2-24th Regiment, and Lieutenant Rolland, Royal Artillery. Captain Hannen, Royal Artillery, was also of the party, being on leave; and Mrs. Fytche and Mrs. Lloyd accompanied the Mission. The escort consisted of 72 men of all ranks of the 2-24th Regiment and 12 men of the Royal Artillery. The party was conveyed by the Steamers *Nemesis* and *Colonel Phayre*, the latter having a flat in tow.

Leaving Rangoon on the morning of Friday, the 20th September, the Mission reached Prome on the afternoon of the 23rd, and, starting early next day, passed the frontier

station of Thayetmyo on the 24th, anchored that evening on the frontier line about 15 miles above Thayetmyo. On the 25th while proceeding up the river the engines of the *Nemesis* got out of order, and the distance travelled was only about 20 miles, when the town of Tsingbounway was reached, where anchor was cast for the night.

This small town of 400 houses is the residence of the Meeaday Won, or Governor of the Burmese frontier, that is, of that portion of it which extends eastward from the Irrawaddy to the Tonghoo hills, the watershed of the Irrawaddy and Sittoung Rivers. He, however, was not present, having gone to Menhla, as it had not been intended that the Mission should stop at Tsingbounway.

On the 26th but little progress was made, and after having got over about eighteen miles, the steamers anchored at dusk opposite the pretty village of Melloon, on the left bank, about four miles short of Menhla. Early the next morning, the 27th, four war-boats, with some of the deputation who had been sent from Mandalay to meet the Chief Commissioner, came to the steamers to welcome the Mission, when it was arranged that the Chief Commissioner should receive them at Menhla.

Accordingly, having reached Menhla at 10 A. M., the full deputation was received on board the *Nemesis*. The quarter-deck had been arranged and decorated with flags, and chairs were placed for the reception of the visitors. A guard of honour was drawn up on either side of the deck, all officers were present in uniform, and the scene altogether presented a handsome and dignified appearance, with sufficient formality to give due importance to the occasion of the first meeting of the British Envoy with the Royal deputies.

The Burmese officials who came on board were—the Paopa Wondouk, the head of the Mission from Mandalay, a venerable and well-affected gentleman, who bore his part with much self-composure and dignity; the Padein Won, also from the capital, a young intelligent Burman, who spoke

English well, having been educated in Calcutta; lastly, the Ex-Won of Tsingo, an elderly and pleasant-mannered officer of the Court, who had frequently been employed on like duties. He similarly received the first Mission to the Court of Ava in 1855, and had accompanied the Burmese Ambassadors to Calcutta when they visited Lord Dalhousie.

With these three officials, who had been specially deputed from the capital, came also the Tseetkay of Menhla, and the Meeaday Won referred to before. The Menhla Tseetkay has wide jurisdiction over the whole valley of the Irrawaddy below Mandalay, the frontier Won being under his orders and control. He is a shrewd, intelligent, and determined officer, somewhat grim and severe in countenance, and stately and stiff in manners, but manifestly a man of much force of character. He occupied the same position during the rebellion of 1866, and defended and protected the King's interests with much vigour and resolution. The Meeaday Won had until the rebellion been frequently employed as supercargo of the King's steamers running between Mandalay and Rangoon, and had consequently acquired an easier (or, one might say, commoner) manner than the others; he is quick and good-natured. The old Wondouk was met at the gangway by Mr. Edwards, and, followed by the other officials, was led up to the Chief Commissioner, and after shaking hands with him was seated on his right, the other officials being seated alternately with officers of the suite to the right and left. After a friendly conversation of half an hour, the deputation left with every mark of satisfaction at their reception.

The officers remarked that they had been at Menhla for more than a month. This was in consequence of a reference to Mandalay being necessary, which had not been anticipated. They said that at certain halting-places on the river preparations had been made and supplies laid in, and they asked that the Mission should visit each of these. They were ten in number from Menhla to Mandalay, giving an

average distance between each of fifteen miles. As the war-boats were to accompany the steamer to the capital, these stages were considered of fair length, the river running with much strength in parts of its course. There were altogether eight war-boats, each having a crew of forty men, while the principal official, the Wondouk, had for his use a large barge, which was, however, taken in tow by the steamer.

The town of Menhla has about 700 houses, and was clean, and neatly kept: the houses, however, were poorly constructed, mostly with bamboo, some of them with untrimmed wooden pole supports, but scarcely any of dressed timber. There were a few pieces of ordnance in a shed near the Tseetkay's house—a six-pounder brass gun, a small iron three-pounder ship's gun apparently, and four or five small pieces or boat's guns, of small bore and rough manufacture. In the Court-house, near at hand, there were seventy stand of flint muskets, much out of order and damaged at the muzzle; it was noticed that there was no ammunition in the pouches.

A Pooay, or Burmese play, was going on all day, which the Chief Commissioner and his suite visited after dinner, and met there the Burmese deputation.

On the morning of the 28th, the steamers, escorted by the war-boats, passed upwards to Magwé, a distance of ten miles. It was impossible to reach the town itself, owing to an island opposite to it, which leaves but a narrow and shallow channel between it and the eastern bank. The steamers stopped at a small village about three miles below Magwé, built on a pretty grassy bank over a pebbly beach. Here a small mandat, or temporary shed, had been built, in which a Pooay was going on from the time of the arrival of the steamers (3 P. M.). The village consisted of some 30 or 40 houses, each in its own enclosure, fenced in by a cactus hedge. There were here also some good monasteries and pagodas, the latter encircled by some fine specimens of petrified wood stuck up as posts.

The town of Magwé, having 800 houses and a population of 4,000 souls, which, as before stated, was three miles further up the river, was almost entirely burnt down during the rebellion by the Toungdwengyee Tab, or Force. Yule, writing in 1855, says the number of houses was given as 3,000, and he reckoned the population at 8,000 or 9,000. In the evening the Chief Commissioner rode up to the town of Magwé, and some of the party went out shooting. Rain came on and stopped the Pooay. From this place the Menhla Tseetkay returned to Menhla, having accompanied the Mission on this day's journey. The war-boats lay by the steamers all night, and on the morning of the 29th all again moved on 18 miles to Yaynankhyoung, which is on the eastern or left bank. Shortly after starting we passed the pretty town of Memboo on the western bank, with spurs of hills crowned by numerous pagodas in the back ground. On the east bank, opposite Memboo, is Magwé, seemingly a busy place, with a good many boats. Approaching Yaynankhyoung, the country on the east bank was strikingly picturesque; the banks mostly bluffs, broken with small ravines running up straight from the river; above the bluffs the country stretching away in park-like uplands, with here and there clumps of light timber. The whole formed a striking contrast to the heavy luxuriant foliage on the banks of the river on its lower portion in British territory. The steamers reached Yaynankhyoung at 3-30 p. m.; when about two or three miles below the town the Mission was met by 7 or 8 loungs, or long canoes, each paddled by from 20 to 30 men: these accompanied us till the steamers anchored. The usual Pooay was going on, and some fifty poneys were in readiness for the use of the Mission. Yaynankhyoung was burned down by the Toungdwengyee Tab last year, and now the houses are very poor; most are constructed of bamboo: there is not one good wooden house in the town. There are 1,300 houses in the town, it is said, with a population of 6,500, but it looks only half the size which this number would make it.

On the morning of the 30th, the Chief Commissioner accompanied by the Burmese officials, visited the earth oil (yaynan) or petroleum wells: these are fully described in Yule's "Mission to Ava." At 9 A. M. the steamers left for Pakhan-ngé, the next stopping place, and just after starting were met by the *Yaynantsekyah*, one of the King's steamers sent down to meet the Mission and to accompany it to the capital.

At Yaynankhyoung, as at the other halting-places, the greatest desire was shewn to consult and meet the wishes of the Mission; large presents of grain, vegetables, and fruit were brought to the steamers, and the procession of boats which escorted us in was evidently intended as a mark of respect. On leaving, the Paopa Wondouk and the Tsengoon Won came on board the *Colonel Phayre* and *Panlang* flat to make the acquaintance of the officers of the escort. The Wondouk's barge, which had been towed by the *Nemesis* heretofore, was this day in tow of the *Colonel Phayre*, so that the Burmese officials might spend the day in company with the English officers. The Wondouk went over both vessels, and after some conversation returned to his barge for breakfast. The Tsengoon Won breakfasted with the officers of the escort, and entered readily and with much intelligence into general subjects of conversation. The halting-place was nominally at Pakhan-ngé, but really about two miles below it, at a small village where the reception shed, &c., had been erected: this was reached at 4 P. M. The King's steamer had accompanied the Mission during the day; in her were eight guns, six of them 24lb. howitzers, iron, and two much smaller guns, also of iron; besides these there were fifty stand of flint muskets, clean and apparently in good order. There were on board about one hundred and fifty men, some in red and some in green uniforms, which consisted of a short jacket and short loose trowsers. During the evening there was the usual Pooay, the performers being the ones who had played the previous night.

On the 1st October the Mission moved on eight or nine miles only to Tsillémyo, arriving there at 11-30 A. M. The Wondouk's boat was taken in tow by the King's steamer. Tsillémyo is prettily situated on a point of high land on the eastern bank, the houses running up the face of the hill, which is surmounted with pagodas. On the approach of the steamers a dozen loungs (pulling boats) came out a short distance to welcome and escort the party. Considerable preparations had been made, the reception-room was handsomer and larger, with a made road leading up from the river. Under temporary barracks (sheds) there were 150 of the King's troops armed with muskets, which were clean and in fair order. There is at present a Myook in charge of the town and circle. The town was burned down last year by the Myeengon Prince, and there are now only 150 houses in it, all poor, bamboo and mat constructions. The pagodas are numerous and handsome. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the manufacture of lacquered boxes and cotton cloths (Tsoungs). We saw the former in its different stages: first a box in the shape required, of fine bamboo basket work, this is dipped into Thittsee (wood-oil) and buried for five or six days, or until the lacquer is properly set on the bamboo, again dipped and buried, and for a third time the process is repeated. The frame is thus covered with a good coating of the lacquer. On this is traced the pattern which it is intended to produce, in red tracing say. The red pigment is then rubbed over the whole, but bites where the tracing has been made only. After being allowed to remain a few days the superfluous red pigment is rubbed off. There is then traced out the pattern which it may be intended to produce in yellow, and the above process is repeated with yellow pigment, and so on until all the tracing is done and colored. The whole is then put on a lathe and polished with fine charcoal. The pattern is traced by a little iron style, and by the eye entirely. The workers were much interested when we promised to let them have some new designs, and readily undertook to produce

them on the boxes. In this way, with a little trouble, monograms or any design could be obtained on the boxes. In the evening, by the particular desire of the Wondouk, the party visited the Pooay, the Myook having taken great trouble in erecting a suitable building. On passing the temporary barracks at about 11-30 P. M., on returning to the steamer, the soldiery were observed to be on the alert, each man sitting behind his musket, which, upright, was resting on a frame before him.

On the 2nd October the day's journey was to Pagan, a distance of 24 miles, the steamers starting at about 6 A. M. At about 8 o'clock the two largest of the Pagan pagodas were distinctly visible up the river. Pagan was reached at 3-30 P. M. The Tseetkay, or Governor of the district, came down some miles with several pulling boats to meet us. The pagodas of Pagan (fully described by Yule) were visited by the Chief Commissioner and some of the Mission. The roads through the town had all been swept and cleaned, and low pathways cut through the low scrub and jungle to the principal places of interest. Guides were furnished to all who desired to visit the temples, and the greatest civility was shown. This town escaped the fate of Magwé and other towns lower down, and was not burnt down by the rebels last year, although a contribution was levied from it by the Myeengon Prince. There are 300 houses in the town, but none of any pretension. The King's steamer, which was occupied by the Burmese officials, was late in coming up, and the Wondouk wished to halt here for a day or two, as the war-boats could not well keep up. The Envoy, however, declined to agree to this, and, in fact, the stages were short and easy, and there could have been no real difficulty in the boats keeping up, assisted as they were by the steamer; besides the programme, which was accepted at Menhla, did not provide for any halts, and it was thought better to adhere to it as originally agreed upon.

In the evening the Pooay was visited by the Envoy and several officers of the suite; some trouble had been taken

in preparing the building, and the performance consisted of a play by marionettes instead of by actors as previously.

On the 3rd October the steamers started early. After a run of about four miles to Nyoungoo they stopped for about an hour to allow of the purchase of some of the lacquer-ware of the finer sort, for which the place is celebrated throughout Burmah. The little town is prettily situated, having wide streets, all of which were very clean and in good order. At 9 A. M. the steamers again started, and reached Koonqua, a small town on the right bank of the river, at about 3-30 P. M. The usual party of boats came down to meet the Mission, and a good reception-house, with a Pooay, attracted some of the party on shore. Letters were despatched to Captain Sladen, the Chief Commissioner's Agent at Mandalay, announcing that the Mission would be at Kyouktalon on the 5th.

From Koonqua the Mission proceeded on the morning of the 4th, passing the lower opening of the Kyendwen River to the westward at about 8 A. M. At 11 the steamers passed the large town of Myeengyan on the left bank, the most populous and busiest place seen since the frontier was crossed. It is the centre of a district from which a good deal of cotton is exported to British territory and rice to the northward. Myeengyan is one of the few towns on the river that supplies freight to the steamers running between Rangoon and Mandalay. Last year the Myeengon Prince made it his head-quarters for a month and a half while in rebellion against his father the King, and it was here that he was attacked in October last by the two King's steamers which came up from British territory. He made no stand, but at once fled to the frontier. It was particularly noticed that as we passed the town hardly any of the inhabitants were seen on the bank. The place seemed deserted, and so unusual an occurrence could only have been caused by some order. The steamers reached Tsameet Kyon at 3-30 P. M. and remained there that night, the run having been of about

25 miles. The village is on the left bank, and consists of about 150 houses only, having one narrow and irregular street, flanked with, generally speaking, poor-looking houses: there were one or two, however, of wood. This place is noted for its manufacture of saltpetre. In the neighbourhood there is a considerable plain, consisting mainly of rice fields. The usual fleet of row boats met the Mission on its approach, and the usual Pooay was provided. The steamers left at about 6 A. M. on the 5th and passed the upper mouth of the Kyendwen. From this point the Irrawaddy visibly narrowed, but still remained a wide and noble stream. About 10 A. M. a large village (probably the Moówa of Yule's map) on the right bank was passed, and the Mandalay Hills came in sight. At about 11 Kyouktalon, the next halting-place, could be seen, and it was reached at about 2 P. M. No boats came out, nor were the people on the banks; there was no Pooay, but a shed had been prepared. The village is a small one.

On the 6th October, after starting, the *Nemesis* got aground on a sand bank. The day was spent in unsuccessful endeavours to get her off. On the morning of the 7th the *Colonel Phayre* dragged her off, and at 10 A. M. the two steamers proceeded up the river again. Previously, at 9 A. M., Captain Sladen, accompanied by several war-boats, had arrived from Mandalay and came on board the *Nemesis*. The fleet of war-boats accompanied the steamers on their way up.

Tsagain was passed without stopping, and Mandalay was reached at about 3 P. M. Mandalay itself is about two miles inland from the river, but at the landing-place there is a considerable village, occupied principally by natives of India and Munnipoorees (Cathays). Lying here was one of the King's steamers, and one of his flats, and a second flat belonging to the Flotilla Company. On the bank was a guard of about 30 men of the King's troops in green jackets and red striped putsoes (kilts), with red helmets. The

Wondouk who accompanied us was much disappointed that we had not stopped at Tsagain, where great preparations had been made.

It was arranged that the Ministers should visit the Chief Commissioner next day, and that the Mission should land the day afterwards. Some of the gentlemen living at Mandalay came off in the evening.

After breakfast on the 8th all collected on board the *Nemesis*, which had been arranged as at Menhla, and at about midday the deputation from the King came down to the river. It consisted of the Yaynankhyoung Mengyee, Oo Tso, and the Keng Wondouk, with a number of Secretaries and minor officials. Oo Tso's son, a lad of 14, came with his father. The conversation was lively and entirely about the journey, and whether it had been a pleasant one or not. Enquiry was made regarding the dimensions of the *Nemesis*, and whether it could go on the sea; and questions, numerous enough, were asked as to the *personnel* of the Mission. The Burmese officials went over the steamer, and shortly afterwards went on shore again. It had been requested of the English officers that none would go to the city until the formal entry had been made; the party was, therefore, confined to short strolls on the bank of the river.

Early on the morning of the 9th the march to the Residency was commenced. The order being as follows:—First about 50 of the King's troops in uniform, then Mrs. Fytche in a handsome gilded litter sent to her by the Queen, followed by the Paopa Wondouk on an elephant; then the Chief Commissioner followed by Mrs. Lloyd, and in due order the officers composing the suite of the Envoy, all on elephants, followed by the escort of British Infantry and Artillery on foot. About a mile and a half from the river a creek was crossed by boats, of which a great number were collected. At this point the procession was met by the Keng Wondouk and a number of minor officials, when the march was resumed, the procession being headed by the

newly-arrived officials and accompanied by about 500 cavalry and probably 3,000 foot soldiers. The cavalry were generally in red jackets and trowsers, a few wearing a red jerkin over these, and still fewer dressed in the full uniform of the cavalry, shoulder-pieces, gilt helmet, with ear-pieces and embroidered jerkin; all had the white saddle-flap and high-peaked pummel and cantle. The men were armed with a spear and a sword each, the latter being, as a rule, the Burmese dha, but some few had a sword of European shape with a scabbard of brass or steel. The infantry had only the white jacket worn by the ordinary population; all had flint muskets. These troops accompanied the *cortége* through the suburbs of the town to the Residency. This suburb was that called Kalar-dan, or foreign quarter. It is traversed by a handsome broad and clean street, at least half a mile in length, planted with tamarind trees of good growth, considering that the town was only commenced in 1856. The sun was hot, and the Residency was not reached until 10 A. M. The distance altogether was not three and a half miles, but the pace was slow and the halts frequent.

At the Residency the Envoy was received by the Yaynan-khyoung Mengyee and a large party of officials. The whole morning's proceeding went off very well indeed.

The Agency compound has been enclosed by a good strong post and mat fence, and within this enclosure all the buildings for the Mission had been erected.

During the 10th Captain Sladen visited the King, and His Majesty consented to receive the Envoy next day. This early reception was considered as a mark of condescension, as it has been the custom of the Court to require a much longer interval before receiving an Embassy, but it was important that it should thus be granted, as the 11th was the full moon, during which day religious ceremonies prevent all business, and the 12th, 13th, and 14th were to be festival days, during which the Kadaws, or Royal presents, are presented to His Majesty by his subjects; they are

frequently called "beg-pardon days," as the offerings are intended to propitiate His Majesty and to obtain forgiveness for any faults committed. It would have been unbecoming for the British audience to have had his audience on one of these days; and as no business can be transacted until after the formal reception by the King, a considerable delay would have taken place had this ceremony been put off until the festival was over.

During the day Burmese plays were going on continually within the enclosure. The Envoy received visits from the European gentlemen resident in Mandalay.

On the morning of the 11th the Envoy and suite proceeded to the palace, starting at about 10 A. M. The order of the procession was as follows:—Leading the way, a considerable distance in front, was the Myo Won, or Governor of the city of Mandalay. He was followed by the escort of European Infantry on foot, then the British flag was borne aloft carried by ship's lascars; after which came the Envoy, Colonel Fytche, attended by two golden umbrellas. He was followed by Captain Sladen, Captain Duncan, Mr. Edwards, the Paopa Wondouk, and the officers of the escort and some officers on leave at Mandalay from the frontier station of Thayetmyo. The same number of Burmese troops that escorted the Mission from the steamers to the Agency accompanied the *cortége* on this occasion, and on entering the chief gate it was found that the road leading from it to the Palace Gate was lined with men bearing arms, probably about 5,000 men. They had the common white jacket, were manifestly untrained to the use of arms, and seemed to be people called out merely for the occasion. About one-fifth were armed with spears, the remainder with muskets, a similar proportion, *viz.*, one-fifth, were old men or young boys, unfitted for military duties. The procession entered the city by the western gate, and then moved round the palace to its eastern gate: there the party dismounted, and swords and umbrellas were dispensed with. The palace is enclosed first by a strong wooden stockade, then, at an interval of 100 feet, by a brick

wall, and at a further interval of 100 feet by another brick wall. Between the two walls some pieces of ordnance with their field carriages were placed, lining the road; and just outside the inner wall was placed the Hlwotdan, or Supreme Court. Here were stationed the Pakhan Mengyee and the Yaynankhyoung Mengyees with some other officials; the Envoy stopped and spoke to them, but did not enter the Hlwot. At the side of the gate of the inner wall there was a wicket through which the embassy passed. About 20 yards intervened between this wicket and the steps of the palace, where the party took off their shoes and were then led through the Myaynan, or principal Hall of Audience, in which is the throne. Leaving the throne to the left, and passing out of the Myaynan, a smaller chamber just behind the throne was reached: here it was that the audience was given. It was an open hall or portico, supported by white chunammed pillars, and was about 30 feet square; at the western side, before a golden folding-door, was placed a low couch for His Majesty; immediately in front of this, at a distance of four or five yards, the Envoy and party sat down. They were flanked by numerous Burmese officials, who, on either side, reached up close to His Majesty's couch. At its side on the left were four of the King's grown-up sons—the Thouzai, Nyoungyan, Mek-ka-na, and Myeengon Princes. Behind them were some more of the royal children. Some fifteen or twenty minutes elapsed, and then the doors were thrown open. The King was seen approaching from a considerable distance up a vista of gilded doors of various succeeding chambers. He was preceded by two officers carrying dhas, and accompanied by a little child of five or six years of age, one of his little daughters. He took off his shoes at the further side of the couch and sat down reclining on one side. Silence prevailed for some time, and then the King opened the conversation, which proceeded as follows:—

King.—Is the English Ruler well?

Envoy.—The English Ruler is well, your Majesty.

King.—How many days is it since you left Rangoon?

Envoy.—Nineteen days, your Majesty.

Here the list of presents from the Viceroy to His Majesty was read out.

King.—I trust you have found everything prepared in accordance with the friendship existing between the Governments.

Envoy.—We have received every possible attention on our way through your royal dominions, and I beg to thank your Majesty for the kind treatment we have experienced.

No reply.

Envoy.—I have been surprised and pleased to see how fine a city Mandalay is, seeing that it was only founded a few years ago.

King.—It is not finished yet, but next time you come it will be in a still better state. What is the age of the Envoy?

Envoy.—Forty-four years, your Majesty.

Here the King said something in a low voice to his sons, and a nephew of His Majesty brought to the Envoy on a golden salver a small packet, which when opened was found to contain a collar of the Burmese order of the Tsalwé of the first grade. The Burmese Minister, on a motion from His Majesty, said, “invest the Envoy,” and Captain Sladen put it over the Envoy’s left shoulder. Colonel Fytche bowed, and thanked His Majesty for the honor conferred on him.

Envoy.—The house which your Majesty has prepared for us here is very handsome and commodious, and we are grateful for the trouble that has been taken in getting it ready.

King.—It has been constructed mainly through the activity of Sladen.

Captain Sladen.—And also your Majesty, with the assistance of the officials you were pleased to direct to help me.

King.—Sladen is a good man, and has done all he can to advance the interests of both the British and the Burmese Governments.

Envoy.—I have every confidence that he has done so.

King.—Sladen is an honest man. It is from honest men being in such a position as his that good friendship is preserved between Governments.

Envoy.—I am glad to learn your Majesty's good opinion of Captain Sladen, and I shall report to His Excellency the Viceroy all that you have been pleased to say concerning him.

Captain Sladen.—I feel highly honored, your Majesty, by your royal approbation, and I shall never forget this public expression of it.

King.—Sladen must visit me daily while the Envoy is here: (addressing him) you must come every day, come with the Kalar-won (Mr. Manook, the official through whom the King communicates with all foreigners).

Having said this the King got off the couch and stood up with his back to the audience. The doors were opened, he passed out, and they were at once closed. During the interview the King spoke in a quite low tone. His Majesty had a pair of opera glasses through which he frequently looked at the members of the embassy.

After the departure of the King considerable general conversation ensued between the officers of the Mission and the numerous Burmese officials present. The audience was quite an open one, and it was found that all the servants of the officers who had accompanied them to the palace had been present, seated at the back. Sweetmeats and cakes in great profusion were brought in. There were fried locusts also, which were pressed on the visitors as delicacies. After a short time passed in trying the various dishes and talking the while on sundry subjects, the Envoy left. Shoes were resumed at the foot of the palace steps. The Mengyees

again greeted the party at the steps of the Hlwotdan, and the Wondouk and other officials accompanied it to the gates of the palace, whence the return to the Agency was quickly effected on elephants, the troops still lining the streets as before and the cavalry accompanying the *cortége*. The Agency was reached at 2 P. M.

To-day a boat arrived with letters for the Chief Commissioner which had left Thayetmyo on the 4th instant.

On the 12th no business of a public nature was transacted, as it was the day of the full moon, during which the Burmese have certain religious observances to attend to. And so also on the 13th, which, besides being Sunday, was a festival day with the Burmese.

On the 14th Mrs. Fytche and Mrs. Lloyd visited the palace, having interviews with the principal Queen (who is also the King's half-sister) and with her mother, and the 2nd Queen, or Alaynandaw Phara. It was also arranged that the King should receive the Envoy, attended by Captain Sladen, Captain Duncan, and Mr. Edwards, on the 16th at a private audience, when business would be commenced, the object of the Mission officially announced, and permission asked to discuss matters with the Ministers. It was hoped that the official visits to the Ministers might take place the same day. On the 15th Captain Sladen saw the King, and informed him of the communications which would be made to him next day, and His Majesty expressed his readiness to receive them from the Envoy. On the 16th, however, Captain Sladen was so unwell as to be unable to attend with the Envoy at the palace. Information to this effect was conveyed to His Majesty, and he was asked whether it would be agreeable to him to receive the Envoy and other officers without Captain Sladen, or whether His Majesty would prefer to wait for a day or two for Captain Sladen's recovery. His Majesty suggested that the audience should be postponed till the 18th, and the Ministers at the same time sent to the Envoy requesting he would pay his visits to

them also on the 18th. The delay in seeing the King did not really interfere with the transaction of business, and none could have been gone into with the Ministers until after they had been visited.

On the 18th the visits were again postponed until the 19th, when the Envoy had what was called a private audience with His Majesty. Colonel Fytche was accompanied by Captain Sladen, Captain Duncan, and Mr. Edwards. The reception took place in the southern garden in a summer-house. There were present the Keng Wondouk, the Paopa Wondouk, an Atwen Won, and the Kalar-won, Mr. Manook. The following conversation took place:—

King.—I hope you continue well and comfortable.

Envoy.—Everything is most comfortable. I already had the honor of thanking your Majesty publicly for the reception and accommodation afforded us, and I beg now to repeat the same. It will give me much pleasure on my approaching visit to Calcutta to inform the Viceroy and Governor General of India of the kindness and consideration your Majesty has shown.

Pause.

Colonel Fytche.—The water in the river is now falling fast, and I should be glad if your Majesty would give me an opportunity of concluding the business upon which I have come.

King.—Do you mean the business you have written about and which Sladen has conducted with me?

Colonel Fytche.—Yes, your Majesty.

King.—That is arranged: nothing remains but to meet the Wongyees and conclude matters with them.

Colonel Fytche.—I had great pleasure, before leaving Rangoon, in writing to inform the Viceroy of your Majesty's assent to the several Treaty propositions which were laid before you by Captain Sladen. On my return to Rangoon it is my intention to proceed to Calcutta to visit the Viceroy.

King.—When you visit Calcutta there is one thing I wish you to mention to the Viceroy, *viz.*, that he would give you permission to visit me once a year at least.

Colonel Fytche.—I shall do so, your Majesty.

King.—I see. Mr. Edwards; (to Mr. Edwards) Edwards you never get old; what is your age? (To Colonel Fytche) Be kind to Mr. Edwards; he has served Government faithfully for a number of years. (To Mr. Edwards) Edwards, when the British Government cease to employ you, come to me, and I will keep you here. I shall not expect you to work, but I shall keep you in comfort.

Pause.

King.—There is no state or condition of life which is not made more perfect by a good friendly understanding. I wish for sincere friendship with you, Colonel Fytche. When I make a request you must not think that I wish merely for my own personal interests. I look to the interests of both countries. In return, any requests which you may have to make of me should have reference to mutual advantages; our friendship will then be complete. But there are certain ways in which friendship will be completely broken off and utterly destroyed. No more effectual means exists than listening to the idle stories of evil-minded men. Even the most affectionate couple, as husband and wife, brother and sister, father and son, may soon be made to hate each other by reports from intriguers. Lately, for instance, before you came, there were people who told me you were a bad man, and that I might expect the worst from your visit: I now see how false were these words. They also tried to make me believe that you were no friend of Sladen's.

Colonel Fytche.—I have every confidence in Captain Sladen. He has been known to me for many years, and served directly under me when I was Commissioner of Tenasserim.

King.—A man like Sladen is rare even among foreigners. You will do well to give him your confidence. He works

for the interests of both countries. He is as much in my confidence as any of my own Ministers, and I often say more to him than I would to them. Sladen, you know the duties of a Ruler; what is the first duty?

Captain Sladen.—That he should have patience (or self-restraint), your Majesty.

King (laughing).—Exactly, a Ruler should never lose his temper; he should listen to all sides of a question, but never allow himself to be angry, &c., &c.

Pause.

King.—I wish you, Colonel Fytche, to see my hospitals for the sick and old; they will interest you. I myself derive much satisfaction from being able to exercise charity towards the afflicted and the priests, besides which I thereby lay up for myself future reward; but I am not supposed to keep all this to myself. There is no gift of gold or silver which can be compared to the priceless one of a share in the reward or merit of good actions. I want you, Colonel Fytche, to say you will accept what I have of that to give you.

Colonel Fytche.—I do so, your Majesty. The tenets of the Buddhist faith resemble those of the Christian religion in this and in many other respects,—“He that hath pity on the poor lendeth unto the Lord; what he layeth out it shall be paid him again.”

King.—Then I admit you to share the merit of my charitable works. I cannot make you a greater offering than this. I have long known you by report, and have got your portrait, which I have had for some years. Although we have known one another personally for a short time only, you must still consider that we have long been friends. Who is that sitting near the Envoy?

Colonel Fytche.—It is the Inspector-General of Police, Captain Duncan.

King.—(to Captain Duncan) Do you understand Burmese?

Captain Duncan.—I do, your Majesty.

King.—Then I hope you will remember all I have been saying.

Colonel Fytche.—Captain Sladen under my instructions spoke to your Majesty a day or two ago regarding the exploring expedition which the Viceroy proposes to send from Bhamo to China. I wish to write on the subject to your Majesty.

King.—Do so by all means. I will sanction the expedition (literally I will give permission for the party to go); when will it start, where will it go?

Colonel Fytche.—It will leave this in December and proceed from Bhamo to China.

King.—Who is to go with the party? If you send Sladen, I will assist him throughout to China, and send my own people with him.

Colonel Fytche.—It is my intention to send Captain Sladen, but arrangements will have to be made for any business which may have to be transacted here during his absence.

King.—Sladen will only be away a short time. It will be better not to appoint any one here in his absence. I shall order my Wongyees to communicate direct with you in Rangoon on business matters.

Colonel Fytche.—I am glad to inform your Majesty that brigandage has decreased on the frontier since your Majesty deputed a special officer from Mandalay to reside with a guard at Shazeebo.

King.—I am glad to hear this; I have attended to your wishes in respect of this appointment. My desire is to put down brigandage and marauding. It is by thus having a due regard to mutual advantages that we shall continue to get on well together. Our officers on the frontier should understand each other and co-operate in the apprehension of offenders.

Colonel Fytche.—My officers report that they and the Burmese officer (Boh Moungalay) work in close concert, and they speak highly of his energy.

King.—Do you know MOUNG TOUNG BOH, the present Governor of Meeaday? He is a good man, and gets on well with English officials. Several bad characters ran away from this during the rebellion and are now congregated in British territory where they will scheme for evil; keep a good watch on them.

Colonel Fytche.—We have lists of the refugees your Majesty refers to, and they are under observation.

The King here pointed out to Colonel Fytche the KENG WONDOK, and said he wished Colonel Fytche to know him and like him: he (the King) had reared the Wondok from the time he was a child. Colonel Fytche replied that he had met the KENG WONDOK once or twice since his arrival, and had liked him from the first. His Majesty also pointed out the PADEIN WON, SHWÉ BENG (a young Burman who received an English education in Calcutta), and requested Colonel Fytche to look on him as his son. Colonel Fytche mentioned to the King that the PAOPA WONDOK (who was present) had been most attentive since the Mission had entered Burmese territory. The King replied that the Wondok was an old officer of Government, and served his father years ago.

King.—Regarding the MYEENGON PRINCE, although he is my son he has given me a great deal of trouble. I now maintain 8,000 men in the Shan States to watch him. What are the last accounts you have heard of him?

Colonel Fytche.—By the latest accounts he was in a very poor condition, with but few followers in KYAYPOGYEE'S country. The eastern and western Karennees are fighting amongst themselves, but do not countenance the Prince.

King.—Do all you can to induce the Prince to come in to you. The Karennees are assisting him, and he is trying to raise the Shans. He has been issuing circulars

to the people to join his standard and fight. I can send you one of his proclamations, which was sent me by a Mahomedan trader from near Tonghoo.

Colonel Fytche.—I have written to Kyaypogyee, expressing dissatisfaction at any assistance he may give to the Prince. Strict orders have also been issued to the Shan Chiefs who are in our territory that they are not on any account to cross the frontier or to give any aid to the Prince.

King.—I am aware of that, but the Shans are a foolish people, and they would listen to evil advice. Burmans are foolish, too; a small spark soon kindles into a flame. Had you not sent the Myeengondain Prince away from Rangoon, he also would have created a disturbance.

Colonel Fytche.—About the Myeengondain Prince I wished to inform your Majesty that he was sent to the Andamans for safety at the time it was necessary to remove him quickly. But as the Andaman Islands are used as a convict colony, it is now proposed to send him to some suitable place in Bengal.

King.—Very good, send him as far away as possible from Burmah and all association with Burmese. I should wish to have two river steamers, one of them to be armed. During the rebellion my country was saved by the steamers that came up from Rangoon: as soon as they appeared the rebels dispersed everywhere. Colonel Phayre advised me to have two war steamers, one between this and Bhamo, and the other between this and the frontier. I want your Government to supply me with these steamers; what would they cost?

Colonel Fytche.—The steamers can be furnished easily enough, but it will be necessary that your Majesty should furnish details as to the kind of steamer you want, its length, breadth, draught, horse-power, &c., &c. There are so many varieties of steamers suitable for river navigation.

Here ensued a short discussion as to what would be required, and it was eventually arranged that the Burmese Ministers would furnish details regarding the steamers, and Colonel Fytche would make enquiries in Calcutta as to the cost, &c., &c.

King.—I also want 8,000 rifles. You have already assented to my having 2,000, which I am now getting from Dr. Williams; and if you let me have 8,000 more, I shall have 10,000 men well armed with rifles, and they will always remain near me at the capital.

To this Colonel Fytche replied that the rifles could be furnished, but that the kind of rifle wanted should be settled. A conversation ensued regarding smooth-bores, rifles, and breech-loaders, and it was explained to the King that to use rifles or breech-loaders the men had to be well instructed, and then to take great care of their arms. The King replied—"In time no doubt my men would learn all that," and it was arranged that His Majesty should decide and let Colonel Fytche know what kind of arm he desired to have. The King then turned to leave, and turning round on the sofa said—"Sladen, I am sorry you have been sick. I shall send you something to-morrow to make you well," and with that withdrew.

The party then adjourned to an open pavilion, where sweetmeats and fruits were served. Subsequently, the Chief Commissioner, Captain Duncan, and Mr. Edwards visited the Wongyees. The first was the Loungshay Mengyee, an officer who had been most severely wounded during the late rebellion, and who is still much disabled. During the visit there was no business discussed, but a friendly conversation lasted for some time. The next visit was to the Yaynankhyoung Mengyee, Oo Tso, an old soldier of high repute among the Burmese. He has been engaged in a good many campaigns, and during the rebellion last year re-established the King's authority in all the districts south of Mandalay to the frontier. He received a bullet wound in one of the fights, and

indeed the bullet has not been extracted. The Mengyee is a man of very quiet and affable manners. Some of the ladies of this family were present. He spoke on general subjects, and only casually adverted to the fact of a Treaty being in negotiation, asking when it would be concluded. He seldom mixes in politics, and his reputation is entirely military. The Pakhan Mengyee was next visited. This official may be described as holding the position of Prime Minister; he is the cleverest of the officials now in office, was a fellow-priest with the King before he came to the throne, and has always been employed in political matters. At his house the Keng Wondouk (who has already been frequently mentioned) was present. The visit was a most agreeable one, as they are both men of unusual intelligence. The subjects were general, and no business was referred to. The subjects talked of were some points of the Christian religion, the deluge, the solar system, the duration of night and day in different portions of the globe, &c., &c., all carried on with great vivacity and good humour. At each of the officials' houses refreshments were served up in the English style with plates, knives and forks, glasses, napkins, &c., &c. At the Yay-nankhyoung Mengyee's house beer and sherry were on the table; at those of the others tea was served.

On the 21st November Colonel Fytche visited the Pakhan Mengyee for the purpose of discussing any matters regarding the Treaty. He was accompanied by Captain Sladen, Captain Duncan, and Mr. Edwards. At the Mengyee's house was the Keng Wondouk, and Mr. Manook, the Kalar-won; the usual staff of writers also were there to record whatever might pass. The negotiations regarding the Treaty have been elsewhere reported, and it will be unnecessary to give here in detail the course of the discussions. Some corrections were made in the draft Treaty making more clear the provisions of the Articles. The interchange of value lists and their correction, the free import and export of silver and gold, the right of purchase

of warlike stores, all came up more or less for desultory discussion ; but no important alterations were proposed by the Minister, nor any desire of pressing them shown. The subjects from various aspects were dilated upon, but throughout the whole day's conversation no opposition on either side became necessary. The conclusion was that the Treaty generally was finally agreed to, leaving only one clause in the Article regarding the jurisdiction of the Agent for reference to His Majesty the King. As soon as business was over, lunch was over, and a long general conversation ensued. Next day (the 22nd) the Pakhan Mengyêe and the Keng Wondouk visited the Chief Commissioner. It was only towards the close that a further discussion regarding the jurisdiction Article ensued ; they had not yet received the orders of the King, and were themselves somewhat opposed to the Article : this led them again to bring up some of the terms of the other Articles, but there was a manifest desire to avoid coming to a direct difference of opinion. The orders of His Majesty were to be received by them that evening.

On the 23rd the entire Mission visited the palace on the invitation of His Majesty to see a sort of amateur ballet performed by the young ladies attached to the households of the Queens. The reception took place in the same building in which the last interview took place. A large circular shed had been constructed as for a native play ; at one side was a raised alcove with a low railing, within which was the couch for His Majesty. Immediately in front of the alcove there was a rough attempt at scenery forming the back ground to a troop of professional actors and actresses who were in attendance. To the right of the King's position sat several of his officials and the officers of the Mission. To the left were seated Mrs. Fytche and Mrs. Lloyd, and the wives of the Burmese Ministers. After a short delay the King entered and took his place on the couch. He made a few remarks to the effect that he wished the English

officers to visit his gardens and any other objects of interest in the palace, and concluded by asking whether we wished to see the ordinary play by the professionals or the ballet. A preference was expressed for the latter, when he called attention to the fact that the players on the drums, gongs, and clarionets were all women.

The performance commenced by the entrance of about 30 young girls in single file, who arranged themselves in a semi-circle, and kneeling down bowed to His Majesty. They wore the ordinary tamine, or Burmese petticoat, but the jacket was more of the fashion of that worn by Princes in the plays. The tamines were all red and green, the jackets white satin with circular pieces of silver stitched on, so as somewhat to resemble armour. On the head the girls wore peaked helmets, also usually worn by male performers in the ordinary plays. The girls rising first performed a slow graceful dance round the theatre to the accompaniment of the band, varying the step and pace from time to time, and again knelt down; one of the number taking up her position in the centre then sang or chanted a slow hymn in honour of His Majesty, describing his greatness and goodness. This was acknowledged to be one of the most effective exhibitions ever witnessed in the East by any of the English party. The dead silence of the whole assembly, the clear and exceedingly sweet tone of the girl's voice, and the peculiar measure of the air, half-recitative, half-hymnal, made the whole scene most striking and beautiful. The hymn consisted of three verses; at the end of each the girls, still kneeling, bowed low to His Majesty. They then resumed the dance, which they accompanied with a low chant, and varied it by beating time with two ornamental sticks which they now carried. This, too, being ended, the King rose and left. During the performance the Namadaw Pahra, or principal wife, entered, and seated herself close to His Majesty on a sofa placed for her reception. A considerable retinue of ladies accompanied her, but as they

were seated at the back of the alcove it was difficult to see who they were.

On the departure of His Majesty the Mission were served with fruit and sweetmeats in an open arbour, and afterwards proceeded to visit the so-called white elephant. The animal is a small specimen, and can only by great courtesy be called white. In reality, he has light points, and the hair is not so coarse as in the ordinary elephant; it may be more truly described as brownish; the lighter tint being more observable from a very black female elephant being assigned him as a companion in his stable. From this the party visited the stone-cutters, now busily engaged in engraving on marble slabs the entire Pitagât, or Burmese scriptures. These are to be placed round the King's temple in the neighbourhood of Mandalay. After a cursory look at some of the ordnance, the Mint was visited, where the coinage of rupees was going on. The machinery was procured from Birmingham, but, although the engine is under the charge of an African, the actual operations of smelting and coining are performed by Burmans. They state that they can coin about Rupees 15,000 per diem, but this seemed a large out-turn for so small a machine, there being only one die at work.

On leaving the palace all returned to the Agency, with the exception of Colonel Fytche, Captain Sladen, Captain Duncan, and Mr. Edwards, who paid another visit to the Pakhan Mengyee. The Treaty was again discussed, and the final alterations in the jurisdiction Article agreed to. It was arranged that the document should be fairly written out next day, and signed on the 25th, when, also, the farewell visit was to be paid to the King.

On the 24th no visits were interchanged by the Envoy.

On the 25th the Mission went in procession to the palace in much the same order as on the occasion of the first visit to the King. On arriving at the Hlwotdan, or Supreme Court, the officers took off their shoes at the steps,

and entering the building joined the Pakhan and Yaynan-khyoung Mengyees, who were there seated; there were also present the Keng Wondouk, the Kalar-won, and some Secretaries. The Treaty was prepared on large sheets of parchment, and the two Burmese copies were read over and compared. The English copies were read over carefully by the Padein Won (who understands English), and all being found correct, they were signed and sealed. The Mission then entered the palace building, and were conducted to the reception-room where the first interview was held. The same arrangements had been made as on that occasion, but there was only one of the King's sons present.

After taking his seat, as usual, His Majesty first observed that the weather was very hot, to which remark, no doubt, all silently assented, as the heat had for some days been very great. The King then said that he wished the officers to visit his gardens before they left, mentioning to his officers the particular places to which they should be taken. Then followed a short conversation.

King.—When is it proposed that the Envoy should return to Rangoon?

Colonel Fytche.—On the 3rd day after this, your Majesty, we propose going on board the steamers, and the next day we will start down the river.

King.—Will the Envoy then go to Calcutta, and who of the party will go with him?

Colonel Fytche.—Yes; I am to pay a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General as soon as I can after reaching Rangoon, but none of the other officers will go.

King.—You will, I hope, remember to ask leave to visit me once a year.

Colonel Fytche.—I shall certainly do so, your Majesty, and in the next occasion I should wish, with your permission, to visit the capital in a quiet and informal manner.

King.—Among foreigners (Kalars) there are many deceitful and wicked men. I trust you will be careful regarding such.

The King then directed that the presents should be brought in. These consisted of a gold cup and silk putsoe to each member of the Mission, and, in addition to these, two rings (a ruby and a sapphire) were given to Colonel Fytche.

King.—I understand that you have an English clergyman here?

Colonel Fytche.—Yes, your Majesty (pointing to the Rev. Mr. Crofton); this is the Chaplain of Rangoon.

King.—Is that the Inspector-General of Police sitting near you?

Colonel Fytche.—It is, your Majesty.

King.—Where is he generally stationed in the British territory? In Rangoon?

Colonel Fytche.—Yes; his head-quarters are at Rangoon, but he has to visit all the districts in Arracan and Tenasserim as well.

King.—I understand that you wish for some wormwood seed, which I have procured for you (it was here brought in). Now I think you would like to visit the garden, and with these words His Majesty rose and went off.

The Envoy and the officers of the suite then visited the gardens inside the palace, and were served with sweetmeats, &c., &c. After this they proceeded to the house of Mr. Manook, the Kalar-won, to lunch. This officer, who is the official medium between the King and foreigners generally, had been most attentive to the Mission from the time of its arrival, and all were much indebted to him for the constant anxiety he showed to make the visit agreeable.

The 26th and 27th were passed without official business of any interest, and on the 28th, the day fixed for our departure, the Ministers came to bid Colonel Fytche good-bye;

their visit was a lengthy one and of the most friendly and agreeable kind. His Majesty sent to the Envoy a small Whitworth gun with field carriage which had been made in his arsenal. It carries a one pound shot, and was made from a small Whitworth presented to the King two or three years ago by a gentleman from England, who visited Mandalay regarding the construction of a railway.

In the afternoon the members of the Mission embarked on board the steamers, and next day proceeded down the river, accompanied by the Paopa Wondouk and other officials, as far as Kyouktalon, in one of the King's steamers.

A Secretary and a Commissariat Officer came on in our steamer to Menhla, which was reached on the 1st November. Here the Tseetkay of Menhla came on board, and after a short interview the journey was continued, and the frontier crossed that afternoon.

The foregoing short description of the Mission to Mandalay of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, as Envoy from the Viceroy and Governor General of India, will have shown how satisfactorily all the circumstances connected with it passed off. The position of affairs anterior to the visit was such as to give exceptional importance to the event. Just one year previously the Court of Ava had declined to enter into further Treaty engagements with the British Government, which were considered essential to a proper carrying out of the spirit of the Treaty of 1852, and which were no less necessary to meet the growing requirements of the large commercial relations of the two countries.

The dissatisfaction felt by the Government of India at the course pursued by the Court of Ava was communicated to His Majesty the King, and the disappointment of the public generally at the narrow policy thus displayed led to a strong expression of resentment against the Burmese Government.

Negotiations were re-opened by the desire of His Majesty, and eventuated in the visit of the Chief Commissioner for the purpose of concluding a subsidiary Treaty. Some significance, therefore, was necessarily attached to the manner in which the Mission might be received, irrespective of the result, whether that might be successful or not. On this point there can be no two opinions, as to the reception of the Envoy and his suite. From the time the party crossed the frontier, until it left Mandalay, there was the most manifest desire to show every consideration and respect towards the representative of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General. During the progress up the river, every provision was made for the comfort and convenience of the party. At the capital the accommodation provided was exceptionally handsome and commodious. In all the details connected with the interviews with His Majesty measures were taken to show the importance attached by the Court to a fitting reception at the palace; and in the more direct and personal communication with His Majesty and with His Ministers the most friendly tone prevailed. Frequent expression was given to the desire for a lasting and close friendship between the respective Governments.

Further, the Treaty was agreed to and concluded. Its terms, which provide for greater freedom in the trade of the two countries and greater security for British interests in the Burmese territory, are eminently calculated to develop the commercial relations of the two nations. If the same appreciation of its value which has led the Burmese Court to conclude this Treaty will also induce it to carry out its provisions cordially and liberally, we may hope for the best results in the increased prosperity of the Burmese kingdom.

RANGOON,	}	(Sd.)	ALBERT FYTCHE, <i>Col.</i> ,
<i>The 8th Nov. 1867.</i>			<i>Chief Commr. of British Burmah,</i> <i>Agent to His Excellency the Viceroy</i> <i>and Govr. Genl.</i>

APPENDIX.

Treaty concluded on 25th October 1867 A. D., corresponding with 13th day of the waning moon Tha-den-gyoot 1229 B. E., by Colonel Albert Fytche, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, in virtue of full power vested in him by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G. C. B., G. C. S. I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, and by His Excellency the Pakhan Woongyee, Men-Thudo-Mengyee Maha-Menhla See-Thoo, in virtue of full power vested in him by His Majesty the King of Burmah.

ARTICLE I.

Save and except Earth Oil, Timber, and Precious Stones, which are hereby reserved as Royal Monopolies, all goods and merchandise passing between British and Burmese territory shall be liable, at the Burmese Customs Houses, to the payment of a uniform Import and Export Duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* for a period of ten years, commencing from the first day of the Burmese year 1229, corresponding with 15th April 1867. No indirect dues or payments of any kind shall be levied or demanded on such goods over and above the five per cent. *ad valorem* duty.

ARTICLE II.

But after the expiration of ten years, during which Customs Duties will be collected as provided for above in Article I., it shall be optional with the Burmese Government, whilst estimating the capabilities and requirements of trade, either to increase or decrease the existing five per cent. Import and Export Duties, so that the increase shall at no time exceed (10) ten, or the decrease be reduced below a three (3) per cent. *ad valorem* rate on any particular article of commerce. Three months' notice shall be given of any intention to increase or decrease the rates of Customs Duty as above, previous to the commencement of the year in which such increase or decrease shall have effect.

ARTICLE III.

The British Government hereby stipulates that it will adhere to the abolition of Frontier Customs Duty, as expressed in Article VIII. of the Treaty of 1862, during such time as the Burmese Government shall collect five per cent. *ad valorem* duties, or a lesser rate as provided for in Articles I. and II. of this Treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

Both Governments further stipulate to furnish each other annually with price lists, showing the market value of all goods, imported and exported under Articles I. and II. Such price lists shall be furnished two months before the commencement of the year during which they are to have effect, and may be corrected from time to time as found necessary, by the mutual consent of both Governments through their respective Political Agents.

ARTICLE V.

The British Government is hereby privileged to establish a Resident or Political Agent in Burmese territory, with full and final jurisdiction in all Civil suits arising between Registered British subjects at the Capital. Civil cases between Burmese subjects and Registered British subjects shall be heard and finally decided by a mixed Court composed of the British Political Agent and a suitable Burmese Officer of high rank. The Burmese Government reserves to itself the right of establishing a Resident or Political Agent in British territory whenever it may choose to do so.

ARTICLE VI.

The British Government is further allowed the right of appointing British officials to reside at any or each of the stations in Burmese territory at which Customs Duty may be leviable. Such officials shall watch and enquire into all cases affecting trade, in its relation to Customs Duty; and may purchase land and build suitable dwelling-houses at any town or station where they may be appointed to reside.

ARTICLE VII

In like manner the Burmese Government is also allowed the right of appointing Burmese officials to reside at any or each of the stations in British Burmah at which Customs Duty may be leviable. Such officials shall watch and enquire into all cases affecting trade, in its relation to Customs Duty; and may purchase land and build suitable dwelling-houses at any town or station where they may be appointed to reside.

ARTICLE VIII.

In accordance with the great friendship which exists between the two Governments, the subjects of either shall be allowed free trade in the import and export of gold and silver bullion between the two countries, without let or hindrance of any kind, on due declaration being made at the time of import or export. The Burmese Government shall further be allowed permission to purchase arms, ammunition, and war materials generally in British territory, subject only to the consent and approval in each case of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and Agent to the Governor General.

ARTICLE IX.

Persons found in British territory, being Burmese subjects, charged with having committed any of the following offences, *viz.*, murder, robbery, dacoity, or theft, in Burmese territory, may be apprehended and delivered up to the Burmese Government for trial, on due demand being made by the Government, provided that the charge on which the demand is made shall have been investigated by the proper Burmese Officers in the presence of the British Political Agent: and provided also the British Political Agent shall consider that sufficient cause exists under British Law Procedure to justify the said demand, and place the accused persons on their trial. The demand and delivery in each case shall be made through the British Political Agent at the Capital.

ARTICLE X.

Persons found in Burmese territory, being British subjects, charged with having committed any of the following offences, *viz.*, murder, robbery, dacoity, or theft, in British territory, may be apprehended and delivered up to the British Government for trial, on due demand being made by that Government, provided that the charge on which the demand is made shall have been investigated by the proper British Officers, in the presence of the Burmese Political Agent; and provided also that the Burmese Political Agent shall be satisfied that sufficient cause exists under Burmese Law Procedure to justify the said demand and put the accused persons on their trial. The demand and delivery in each case shall be made through the Burmese Political Agent in British territory.

ARTICLE XI.

Persons found in Burmese territory, being Burmese subjects, charged with having committed any of the following offences, *viz.*, murder, robbery, dacoity, or theft, in British territory, shall, on apprehension, be tried and punished in accordance with Burmese Law and custom. A special Officer may be appointed by the British Government to watch the proceedings on the trial of all persons apprehended under this Article.

ARTICLE XII.

Persons found in British territory, being British subjects, charged with having committed any of the following offences, *viz.*, murder, robbery, dacoity, or theft, in Burmese territory, shall, on apprehension, be tried and punished in accordance with British Law and custom. A special Officer may be appointed by the Burmese Government to watch the proceedings on the trial of all persons apprehended under this Article.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Treaty which was concluded on the 10th November 1862 shall remain in full force: the stipulations now made and agreed to in the

above Articles being deemed as subsidiary only, and as in no way affecting the several provisions of that Treaty.

(Sd.) ALBERT FYTCHE, *Colonel,*

Chief Commissioner, British Burmah,
and

Agent to the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

Seal.

Seal.

Signed in Burmese.

Ratified by the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council this day,
the 26th November 1867.

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 26th November 1867. }

(Sd.) JOHN LAWRENCE,
Viceroy and Governor General.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH PERGUNNAH OF MAUNPORE.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH PERGUNNAH OF MAUNPORE.

From the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 2-42, dated Indore Residency, Camp, the 12th April 1867.

REFERRING to the sanction, conveyed in your despatch as per margin, to the recognition and registration of proprietary rights in Maunpore, and the formation of a settlement of the land revenue of the pergunnah on the same terms as have been authorized for the neighbouring district of Nimar, I have the honor to forward, for the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, copy of a Report* on these subjects from the Officiating Deputy Bheel Agent in civil charge of this tract, which has been drawn up in general accord, though with some modifications, as hereinafter explained, with the arrangements that have been carried out in Nimar.

* No. 17, dated 9th instant, with enclosure.

2. The proposals submitted in the enclosure on which orders are required are—

- 1st.—The selection† of Malgoozars and the grant‡ to them, rent-free, during the term of the settlement, of certain

† Paragraph 17.

‡ Paragraph 18.

portions of the waste land within the limits of their respective villages.

2nd.—The reservation and disposal of the hilly*
(barren) and culturable† waste
lands not included in the settle-
ment.

* Paragraph 19.

† Paragraph 20.

3rd.—The fixing the future demand on the basis of a
reduction‡ of 25 per cent. on
the revenue now realized; the
aggregate annual demand on the (8) villages under settle-
ment being settled at Rupees 2,947-9-7 for a term of (20)
twenty years, against Rupees 3,707-6-6, the amount realized
in 1865-66, such demand being exclusive of any further
revenue that may be derived hereafter from the waste or
other lands not included in the settlement.

‡ Paragraph 21.

4th.—The class§ of persons on whom proprietary
rights should be conferred.

§ Paragraph 22.

3. On the first of these points there has been much difficulty, as was the case in Nimar, in getting any trust-worthy persons to come forward and undertake the duties of Malgoozar, and a ryotwari settlement would have been much more agreeable to the people of the pergunnah; but the only measure that appears to be calculated to raise them and their district from its present poor and depressed condition is to establish or introduce amongst them a class of men who will gradually, both in means and position, become the local heads of society, and, it may be hoped, will by-and-by turn their influence and superior advantages to account in effecting the general improvements and progress so much required in this wild tract.

The Malgoozars are the only class from whom such a result can be looked for, and their selection, as proposed, is the only feasible arrangement that can be made on this head.

Some addition to the ordinary mihuntana being necessary to induce these persons to undertake the duties of Malgoozar, it is proposed to grant them portions of the waste land in their respective villages, aggregating 750 beegahs in the eight villages, to be held by them rent-free during the term of the settlement; and I recommend that this be authorized.

4. On the second point it is proposed to leave the whole of the hilly (barren) waste lands to the villages for purposes of pasturage, and to reserve the balance of the culturable waste, after the grant to the Malgoozars above referred to, 1,626 acres, for disposal hereafter, either to the villagers at low rates of assessment, or to outsiders, of which latter class some applicants have already offered to cultivate portions of the same on similar terms.

The questions connected with the waste lands in Nimar are still under revision, but the application to them of the rules in force in the Central Provinces on this subject is understood to be extended at the next settlement.

The above proposal appears to be generally in accord with these rules; and I recommend that it be sanctioned.

5. With respect to the third point, the details of the proposed assessment will be
 * "1A."
 found in the enclosure* to Statement No. I., appended to the Deputy Bheel Agent's Report.

In Nimar a reduction of one-third of the previous demand is stated to have been authorized in the late

malgoozari settlement of the district; but the Deputy Bheel Agent advocates the reduction in the case of Maunpore being

*The Comparative Statement given in paragraph 21 of the Report shows that the rate of assessment per acre under the proposed arrangement is considerably less than that now obtaining in Nimar.

limited to one-fourth of the present assessment: and as this latter is moderate and lighter than that formerly in force in Nimar,* and the people are well

contented with that proposal, I recommend that it be sanctioned.

6. On the fourth point the question of proprietary rights in Maunpore has never hitherto been brought under discussion, the rule on this head having been that ordinarily in force in all native territory in which no such rights are recognized; and these latter may, therefore, be said to have had as yet no practical existence in the pergunnah.

The Deputy Bheel Agent recommends that all ryots holding lands on the 1st May 1861, on which date the pergunnah became a British possession, be looked on as proprietors; but it seems to me that it will be sufficient to limit the grant to those who have held and cultivated the lands now in their possession for 12 years, and to register them accordingly, the same course being taken hereafter in every case in which that term is completed in respect of lands the proprietary right of which has not been so assigned; and I recommend that this be sanctioned.

The Statements given in paragraph 22 of the Report show that there are 120 persons cultivating $1,497\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land, who will be entitled to the rights of proprietorship if this proposal be sanctioned.

7. The information given in Statement III. as to the present profits of cultivation in Maunpore is not, in my

opinion, to be depended on, these profits, with the existing high prices of agricultural produce of all kinds, being, I am convinced, very much in excess of what is shown therein.

8. A list of the Bheel paras in the pergunnah accompanies the other enclosures; but as they are not included in the settlement under report, it is unnecessary to refer further to them here.

9. I regret extremely that so much delay has occurred in the submission of these papers; but the completion of the survey and measurement of the pergunnah, which took much longer time than was anticipated, had to be awaited before the Officiating Deputy Bheel Agent could proceed with their preparation, and it has been necessary to have them all revised and drawn up afresh, those first sent up being so voluminous and diffuse as to be unfit to be laid before Government.

10. Should the measures herein recommended be sanctioned by His Excellency in Council, they can, if approved, have effect from the beginning of the current financial year.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. T. BLOWERS, Acting Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Maunpore, to COLONEL R. J. MEADE, C. S. I., Agent to the Governor General for Central India,—No. 17, dated Camp Indore, the 9th April 1867.

HAVING already submitted to you a detailed Report regarding the pergunnah of Maunpore, I now confine myself to such observations as appear called for in regard to the proposed settlement of eight villages in this pergunnah, as directed under the orders of Government marginally noted.

No. 299, 18th July 1865, Secretary
to Government of India, to Agent,
Governor General, paragraph 4.

2. *General description.*—The pergunnah of Maunpore is eight miles long and nine miles broad, having the districts of the Bhoomia of Jamnia on the west, and on the other sides Holkar's territory. It is 12 miles south of Mhow, and is situated on the top of the ghauts leading down to Nimar.

The geological formation has been noted by Sir John Malcolm as consisting of trap and amygdaloidal rock.

The soil in most of the eight villages under settlement is deep black; in those situated in and along the hills gravelly, with here and there rich patches. The area of the eight villages proposed for settlement is 9,243 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, which is divided as follows:—

					<i>Acres.</i>
Land under cultivation ...	...	...	...	...	2,517 $\frac{1}{2}$
Waste land ...	...	...	...	...	2,095 $\frac{1}{4}$
Barren ...	...	...	...	...	4,107 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lakhiraj ...	...	...	...	...	523 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total,					9,243 $\frac{3}{4}$

3. *Cultivators.*—The inhabitants of these villages are of a very inferior description, indolent, careless, and apathetic. The Tabular Statement in the margin shows the number of each class, among which the best are the Rajpoots and Jhats, whose numbers are small. It will be seen that Bheels (72) preponderate.

4. *Climate.*—The climate of Maunpore may be considered as good as in most parts of Malwa, which might be expected from the elevated position of the pergunnah

Formerly the pergunnah was considered very unhealthy, but it is far from that at present.

The fall of rain is about the same as in Malwa, and may be roughly estimated from 25 to 30 inches.

5. *Brief history of Pergunnah.*—The records of the pergunnah do not exist so far back as to enable me to furnish from them its earlier history, but Sir John Malcolm, in his work on Central India, briefly discusses the condition of the pergunnah, when we first became acquainted with it, about 1820, as “having been desolate for upwards of 30 years, and only brought again under cultivation in consequence of the Government (Dowlut Rao Scindhia) agreeing to give to its former cultivators, or rather (with few exceptions) their descendants, the lands free for three years, and after that the same progressive rise as at Nalcha, till the seventh year.” The pergunnah came under British management as one of the Gwalior Contingent Assigned Districts under the Treaty of 13th January 1844, when the whole pergunnah was valued at Rupees 2,000. Finally it became British altogether under the exchange arrangements provided for by the Treaty of 12th November 1860. It was at first under the direct management of the Resident at Indore, was placed under the Nimar Political Agency in 1859, and has again reverted to the direct control of the Agent, Governor General, for Central India, on the transfer of Nimar to the Central Provinces in 1864.

6. *Revenue system.*—The system of revenue collection has been generally a contract one; of the eight villages, only one, Maunpore, has never been contracted for, always khalsa. Seerpore, on the other hand, was never khalsa until 1864. On the whole, the contract system does not

appear to have done much towards developing the capabilities of the pergunnah. At present all the villages are under khalsa* management.

* i. e., ryotwari.

7. *Villages in proposed Settlement.*—The eight villages proposed for settlement are as per margin. Besides these there are 23 other villages in the pergunnah, the greater number of which are wholly inhabited by Bheels.

1. Mannpore.	5. Kolanee.
2. Kankria.	6. Rampooria.
3. Oondwah.	7. Oulypooria.
4. Seerpore.	8. Bhurgaon.

8. *Produce.*—The produce of the eight villages is far short of what is realized in adjoining pergunnahs; it consists chiefly of wheat, grain, with juwary and mukka. Indeed, a large portion of the lands of four of the villages (Oondwah, Kankria, Maunpore, and Bhurgaon) border on the hills, which circumstance, added to the want of exertion on the part of the cultivators, partly accounts for the inferiority of the produce.

9. *Forests.*—The many fine teak trees which once abounded in the pergunnah have been recklessly cut down, and none now remain; but attention has been paid to the culture and special preservation of young trees of this class, and there is reason to look for a revenue therefrom at a future period. Charcoal is supplied in large quantities to Mhow and Indore.

10. *Irrigation.*—Of 45 wells in the eight villages under report marginally shown

No. of Wells.				36	five belong to Government and
Kutchha	...	...	...	9	40 are private property. The
Pucka	...	...	...	—	irrigated land under cultivation
Total,				45	

is 139 acres. The pergunnah is crossed by two rivers, or

rather mountain torrents, the Ujnar and Karum, neither of which can be used for purposes of irrigation.

11. *Communications*.—The Bombay and Agra Grand Trunk Road passes through the pergunnah, and has added much to the prosperity of Maunpore. The falling off of the traffic is much regretted by the inhabitants. There is a capital fair weather cart-road through the hills to the top of the Doolgoonda Ghaut overlooking Nimar to the east, but the descent into Nimar is scarcely practicable even for laden bullocks. A fourth class road is under construction in the direction of Dektaun.

12. *Cattle*.—The cattle in the pergunnah are very fair, but not quite so good as they might be. Situated as the pergunnah is, with Nimar to the south and Malwa to the north and west, they ought to be first-rate. The cattle in the hills are very small, but steps have been taken to improve the breed. During the rains a large number of cattle are brought into the hills from Malwa for grazing purposes.

13. *Condition of Ryots*.—The condition of the ryots on the whole is not satisfactory. Out of a total of 614 houses in the pergunnah only 151 are tiled, and very few of the latter belong to cultivators. The rates of assessment are, if anything, lower than those prevailing in surrounding districts. Careless and indifferent cultivation, dissipated habits, and continual indebtedness to grasping bunniahs, are, I think, the causes of this. There are few, if any, cultivators of any substance. The Bheels, as a rule, are always in debt to the bunniahs, and as the profit is always on the side of the latter, it is a very paying state of things for the shopkeepers. Bheels will promise, as well as do, anything for liquor, and as long as money can be borrowed, they will always be in poverty and want.

14. Having briefly submitted the above remarks applicable to the eight villages and the pergunnah generally, I now pass on to the proposed settlement.

20 years' Malgoozar Settlement.—The object in view has been to introduce a Malgoozar settlement similar to that existing in Nimar; and notwithstanding that the ryots were for a long time opposed to such a system, I am enabled to state that they have at length become reconciled thereto, and that they have consented to a twenty years' settlement, as now recommended for sanction.

15. *Punchayut Settlement attempted.*—In order that I might be in a position to judge what would be a fair rate of assessment, I had all the lands examined by a Punchayut, or Committee, composed of all the leading cultivators, village and pergunnah officials, some 12 in number. Every field was taken in detail, and after making every allowance, the amount fixed by the Committee was written down. The land revenue of the eight villages for Sumbut 1922=1865 was Rupees 3,707-6-6, and the amount settled by the Punch was Rupees 4,519, or Rupees 811-9-6 in excess of the Government demand. I should here state that the Committee were told that all that was wanted was merely a statement showing what, in their opinion, was an equitable amount of revenue leviable on the land.

16. Immediately this became known, the cultivators threatened *en masse* to leave the pergunnah, unless they were promised that not only should the Punchayut's opinion be overruled, but that they (the cultivators) should not be called upon to pay more revenue than they always paid. As I believe it was not so much the wish of Government to increase the amount of revenue immediately as to enter into an arrangement that would be acceptable to the ryots, and

would at the same time give prospect of future increase of revenue, I agreed to this, especially as I was quite aware that in the surrounding districts, owing to the scarcity of cultivators, the Maunpore ryots could have obtained any quantity of land for merely nominal rates, and were quite equal to carrying out their threat to decamp.

In the margin is noted the excess and difference of

	EXCESS.		DIFFERENCE.	
	B.	B.	B.	B.
Maunpore ...	69	18	10	11
Kankria ...	26	17	7	14
Oondwah ...	27	13	12	6
	<u>134</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>11</u>

land as ascertained in the Kar-koon's Survey. The ryots held rent-free 134 beegahs and 7 biswas in excess of what they should have held, and revenue had been paid upon 30 beegahs

11 biswas which the ryots never held.

17. *Selection of Malgoozars.*—Owing to the general poverty of the cultivators, considerable difficulty has been experienced in the selection of Malgoozars without introducing outsiders. The ryots, however, have chosen their own Malgoozars, most of whom have entered into arrangement for assistance with the bunnias in Maunpore. The following is a list of those who have been thus nominated:—

1. *Maunpore.*—Putail Buda has been selected. He holds 39 beegahs rent-free of Government land, and is not a wealthy man. No one else is willing, and he is one of the oldest inhabitants of Maunpore.

2. *Kankria.*—Oonkar, Putail of Kankria, is brother-in-law of Putail Buda. In addition to 48 beegahs 1 biswa Government land rent-free, cultivates 95 beegahs of land.

3. *Oondwah.*—Girhary Lal cultivates 142 beegahs of land, and is able to act as Malgoozar.

4. *Seerpore.*—Dewa Putail is the best Putail in the pergunnah, and a very good farmer.

5. *Kolanee*.—Guness Bunnia holds 45 beegahs of land. No one else in the village capable of acting, and he is a man pretty well off.

6. *Rampooria*.—Assaram holds 18 beegahs of land; he has been selected as Malgoozar.

7. *Oulypooria*.—Dewaram holds 13 beegahs of land; was Putwaree, but is willing to act as Malgoozar. Should he at the last moment draw back (and I think it is not unlikely), Assaram, the proposed Malgoozar of Rampooria, is willing to act as Malgoozar.

8. *Bhurgaon*.—Summer Sing, Putail. This village is almost a Bheel para. Summer Sing is the only cultivator residing there, and has been selected as Malgoozar.

18. *Waste lands to Malgoozars*.—You have sanctioned an arrangement with the Malgoozars, that in addition to the 5 per cent. mihuntana, which is usually paid by cultivators to Malgoozars, they should receive a certain portion of ground rent-free during the settlement. The following is a summary :—

				Total area.	Culturable waste.	Hilly waste.	Proposed land for Malgoozar.
				B.	B.	B.	B.
1.	Maunpore	...	...	3,464	827	1,225	150
2.	Kankria	...	...	1,783	572	145	100
3.	Oondwah	...	...	1,103	141	403	75
4.	Seerpore	...	...	2,026	563	561	150
5.	Kolanee	...	...	3,343	510	2,140	75
6.	Rampooria	...	...	796	156	108	75
7.	Oulypooria	...	...	876	161	43	75
8.	Bhurgaon	...	...	1,900	100	1,774	50
Total				14,791	3,030	6,399	750

19. *Barren land to villagers for pasturing purposes.*—

Or 750 beegahs.

The land to be given to the Malgoozars ($469\frac{1}{4}$ * acres) would be taken from the culturable waste. The hilly waste, &c., would be reserved to each village for pasturing purposes, and amounts to $4,107\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The quantity of hilly waste in Bhurgaon is excessive, and after allowing 100 acres for the hamlet itself, the balance 997 acres could be reserved as a Government bheer of grass. Bhurgaon has very little cultivation within its limits, and the revenue is mainly derived from the bheer of grass.

20. *Waste land and their disposal.*—The total area of the eight villages is $9,243\frac{3}{4}$ acres; of this, $523\frac{1}{4}$ acres are lakhiraj and $4,107\frac{3}{4}$ acres barren, leaving a balance of $4,612\frac{3}{4}$ acres: of this, $2,517\frac{1}{2}$ are cultivated; $469\frac{1}{4}$ will be handed over to the Malgoozars. The culturable available waste land throughout the eight villages will, therefore, be 1,626 acres; this could be offered to the villagers at low rates, and if not taken up by them would be so by outsiders: applications for it have already been received.

21. *Amount of land revenue to be taken for the future.*—

The revenue derived from the $2,517\frac{1}{2}$ acres is Rupees 3,707-6-6. To enable the villagers to pay the mihuntana to the Malgoozar, as well as the one per cent. road and school cesses, I have considered it advisable to reduce the Government demand by one-fourth. This would place the cultivators on about the same footing as those in Nimar, a point which has always been borne in mind in making this settlement; the demand would consequently be Rupees 2,947-9-7 and the settlement be for 20 years; rate per acre of cultivation Rupees 1-2-9 (beegah 11 annas 8 pies) and on total malgoozaree land 15 annas 9 pie per acre (9 annas 10 pies per beegah).

	Cultiva- tion per Acre.	Total Malgoo- zaree per Acre.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Maunpore ...	1 2 9	6 15 9
Kusrawud ...	1 7 1	1 5 4
Rusudpoor ...	1 6 2	1 5 10
Bhurgaon ...	1 2 7	1 1 8
Kouria ...	} 1 10 7	Unknown.
Inam ...		

Comparison of rates with Ni-mar.—In the margin are noted the rates payable in three vil-lages in Nimar, all of them having land of about the same quality as Maunpore; also the inam village of Kouria, close to Maunpore.

22. *Proprietors.*—Below is a Statement showing the number of ryots who are still cultivating the land which they originally broke up :—

	Ryots.	Acres.
1. Maunpore ...	13	111½
2. Kankria ...	16	168½
3. Oondwah ...	13	109
4. Seerpore ...	14	153
5. Kolanee ...	10	64
6. Rampooria ...	2	14½
7. Oulypooria ...	4	19½
8. Bhurgaon ...	3	5½
Total ...	75	646½

In addition to the above are the following :—

	Hereditary Cultivators.		Cultivators with land 12 years in possession.		Above two years and under 12 years.		Cultivators of only one year's standing.	
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
Maunpore ...	...	...	17	247½	7	78	6	93½
Kankria ...	...	...	9	193½	2	19½	10	173½
Oondwah ...	...	...	6	48	4	9½	5	53
Seerpore ...	...	...	4	205½	7	115½	3	9½
Kolanee ...	...	...	...	...	7	118½	2	22½
Rampooria ...	...	...	1	36½	...	...	10	110
Oulypooria ...	...	...	1	4½	...	...	6	55½
Bhurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	247	39	604½	39	484	41	535½

Only the Wuttundars are considered to be proprietors in Maunpore, but none of the cultivators have ever considered themselves as such. As long as the Government demand is paid, they cannot be turned out of their holdings. No instances have occurred in which the right to hold the land has been sold by one cultivator to another. A garden has been disposed of, but it yielded no land revenue to the State, and is quite an exceptional case. The pergunnah became actually British in 1860-61, and all ryots holding land at the time of transfer might be looked upon as proprietors.

23. <i>Bheel Villages.</i> —The Bheel paras are noted in		the margin, 19 in number; there are two deserted, and one in dispute, in all 23.* There are 133 ploughs in the hills, and the Bheels can
Kunayria.	Sedghur.	Deserted.
Khorda.	Bilawin.	
Khoordee.	Bhurkhera.	In dispute.
Nahurkhuree.	Chashia.	
Rampoorā Boojroog.	Kupurkheree.	
Julwaneea.	Gokulya Koond.	
Oolanees.	Ghara Ghant.	
Foottulow.	Goond Koonā.	
Ray Koond.	Nundjour,	
Seer Koond.	Ambapoorā,	
Chapria.	Kalee Kuree,	

* Apparently should be 22.—(Sd.) E. T.

24. The inam village of Kouria will be reported on separately.

25. The following Statements are submitted with this Report :—

- I.—General Statement of the settlement of the eight villages.
- II.—Statistical Return of houses, inhabitants, &c.
- III.—Statement showing the cost of cultivation and receipts of a cultivator at Maunpore.
- IV.—Statement of the alienated lands of the eight villages.
- V.—General Statement of the Bheel paras.

No.

General Statement of the eight Villages,

No.	NAMES.	TOTAL AREA IN ACRES.					GOVERNMENT LAND.				ALIENATED LAND (ENAM AND KHYRAT).			
		Culturable.			Barren (includes site of village and jungle).	Total area of village.	In cultivation.	Waste.	Barren.	Total.	In cultivation.	Waste.	Barren.	Total.
		In cultivation.		Waste culturable, not cultivated.										
		Actually cultivated.	Left uncultivated.											
1	Maunpore ...	609	150	545½	860½	2,165	530½	545½	860½	1,936½	203½	* 24½	...	228½
2	Kankria ...	581½	83½	356½	92½	1,114	555½	356½	92½	1,004½	39½	70	...	109½
3	Oondwah ...	181½	131½	83½	287½	689½	303½	88½	287½	680	9½	...	...	9½
4	Seerpore ...	528	51½	334½	352½	1,266½	526½	334½	352½	1,213½	26½	26	...	52½
5	Kolancee ..	194½	50	504½	1,340½	2,089½	205	504½	1,340½	2,050	20	19½	...	39½
6	Rampooria...	287½	45	95½	69½	497½	286½	95½	69½	451½	43½	2½	...	46
7	Oulypoor...	93½	23	91½	27	234½	104	91½	27	221½	...	12½	...	12½
8	Bhurgaon ...	30½	...	79½	1,077½	1,187½	5½	79½	1,077½	1,162½	1	24	...	25
	Total ...	*2,506½	534½	2,095½	4,107½	9,243½	2,517½	2,095½	4,107½	8,720½	344	179½	...	523½

CAMP INDORE, }
The 9th April 1867. }

* Includes also alienated

I.

Muunpore Pergunnah, under Settlement.

AVERAGE ANNUAL COLLECTIONS ON GOVERNMENT LAND.			PROPOSED ASSESSMENT UNDER NEW SETTLE- MENT.		Actual Revenue collected in 1863-66.	Deputy Bheel Agent's remarks.	Remarks by the Agent, Governor General, for Central India.
10 years, from 1844 to 1853-54.	10 years, from 1854 to 1863-64.	For two years, 1864- 65 and 1865-66.	Total amount.	Rate per cultivated Acre.			
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Vide details in I.A.</i> The adoption of these assessments is recommended. I concur in the proposed assessments as set forth herein. (Sd.) R. J. MEADE, Agent, G. G., for C. I.	
781 4 0	781 4 0	873 13 0	771 10 3	1 7 6	966 10 0		
322 11 2	430 2 1	493 2 6	491 3 9	0 14 1	541 14 6		
214 3 4	208 9 7	228 15 3	234 5 9	0 12 4	255 2 0		
727 14 7	969 2 5	1,122 6 6	769 5 9	1 7 4	1,136 15 0		
219 13 9	232 0 0	256 15 6	245 7 7	1 3 2	276 7 6		
385 3 7	412 8 0	435 8 9	345 4 6	1 3 2	430 15 0		
21 5 8	45 13 4	90 11 0	82 14 6	0 12 9	90 11 0		
85 8 1	45 8 11	6 8 2	7 5 6	1 4 5	8 11 6		
2,759 0 2	3,125 0 4	3,508 0 8	2,947 9 7	Average. 1 2 9	3,707 6 6		

lands, 523½ acres.

IA.

Memorandum showing details of proposed Assessment, to accompany the General Statement of the eight Villages.

	B.	B.	No. 1.—MAUNFORE. Actual revenue, 1865-66	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
A.	596	7	...	.....	966 10 0	
			Deduct—			
	68	8	Relinquished and short measurement...	57 11 3	.....	A. 10 11
						Less land in the possession of the cultivators after the late measurement.
B.	26	19	Rents of inam lands	10 15 6		27 14
	93	7				Bajoo Naeer relinquished this, as he was unable to cultivate it.
	503	...	Balance ... ..	.....	897 15 3	19 2
						Kaloo Rajpoot died.
						9 1
						Heera Jhant relinquished this, as he was unable to cultivate it.
						66 8
						—
						B. 7 0
						Garden land with Purusram Mungle, Rupee 1 rent.
						5 0
						Garden land with Dowlut Rai Poonum Chund, Rupee 1 rent.
						2 5
						Garden land with Jenadar Bhugoo Sing, 8 annas rent.
						12 14
						Inam land with Chundeosur Bhaguruth, Rupees 7-7-6 rent.
						26 19
						As one-fourth is not deducted on this, it is necessary to deduct it from total amount, otherwise the account would not be correct. The rent on the 26 beegahs and 19 biswas was formerly fixed by the Deputy Bheel Agent, and in the memorandum forwarded with Agent Governor General's letter, No. 183J., dated 24th October 1866, it was decided that these lands should pay half rates during the life-time of present occupants.

C.	244	7	<i>Add—</i> Jumma of grass land	44 10 3	.....	C. This land was given for cultivation purposes, but have not been cultivated. Rates for grass lands have been charged accordingly.
D.	1	17	Land newly cultivated	1 6 0	.....	D. No jumma was paid on this prior to the settlement year. New land lately broken up.
E.	...	...	Jumma on land where the jumma gradually increases	15 11 6	61 11 9	E. This land was included in the survey measurement, but the jumma gradually increases. This is called Kōlee land.
F.	69	9	† Excess of land ... ..	.....	959 11 0	B. B. 69 9 This land was found to be with the cultivators in excess of what they should have held, and by agreement no extra jumma would be taken in it. <i>Vide</i> paragraph 24, letter No. 562A., dated 22nd December 1866.
	315	13	Deduct one-fourth ... ..	.....	239 14 9	
					719 12 3	
G.	...	...	<i>Add—</i> Half rates on 30 beegahs 10 biswas inam land (not being liable to deduction of one-fourth) ... ..	.....	51 14 0	G. Half rates were ordered in memorandum accompanying Agent's letter, No. 133J., dated 24th October 1866. <i>Vide</i> B. 3 B. 11 B. excess of land with Inamdars.
Total	849	3	Proposed Assessment ... ..	.....	771 10 3	
	530 ¹ / ₄	acres.				

* This should be "Land short of nominal area hitherto under assessment as ascertained by late measurement."—(Sd.) E. T.
† This should be "Land by cultivators hitherto in excess of nominal area and excluded from assessment during the present settlement."—(Sd.) E. T.

NOTE.—With reference to the points noted under A. and F. it should be explained here that the terms of the settlement under report were only agreed to by the ryots on the express condition that the present realized revenue should be taken as the basis of the new assessment, and that no addition should be made to its amount in calculating the latter on account of the land hitherto held by them in excess and of that to which they are entitled, which was believed to be more or less the case with all of them.

The Survey, however, showed that though this was quite true, the area of their holdings was in some instances short of that to which they were entitled, and this has had to be rectified.

(Sd.) R. J. MEADE,
Agent, G. G., for C. I.

Memorandum showing details of proposed Assessment, &c.—(Continued.)

	B.	E.	No. 2.—KANKRIA, Actual Revenue, 1865-66	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	490	13	...	.....	541 14 6	
A.	...	...	<i>Deduct—</i> Difference between a beegah and a plough rate of assessment ...	.....	.....	A. In this village there used to be a plough rate of assessment; this was altered to a beegah rate, and a decrease of revenue of Rupees 3-4.
B.	12	6	Difference of land ...	.....	6 8 0	B. B. 13 6 Land short in the measurement; revenue, Rupees 3-4.
C.	194	9	Land upon which a plough rate was taken ...	.....	62 8 0	C. 194 9 Used to pay a plough rate and must be deducted.
	208	15	Deduct ...	.....	69 0 0	
	283	18	Balance ...	.....	473 14 6	
			<i>Add—</i>			
D.	7	3	Land newly cultivated ...	4 13 6	.....	D. 7 3 Rent only now due; none paid last year.
E.*	52	19	Land measured in excess of what the cultivators paid revenue for ...	.....	.....	E. 52 19 No jumma is due on this as per agreement. <i>Vide</i> Deputy Bheel Agent's letter, No. 562A., dated 22nd December 1886.
F.	88	14	Rent for grass land ...	22 2 6	.....	F. 88 14 Land given for cultivation purposes, but not cultivated. Rates for grass lands have been charged.
G.	51	15	Rent of land in excess of the inam grant ...	24 7 0	.....	G. 51 15 Rajaram Pursoee ... B. B. Golab Turvee 5 10 51 15 5

Decided in Agent's memorandum accompanying No. 133J., dated 24th October 1886, that inam land in excess of proper amount should pay revenue.

H.	20	6	Rent of Kolee land due hereafter	...	.....	51 7 0	H. 20	6	No revenue is now due on this. Kolee land is only another term for Puggrus.
	220	17	Excess	... ..	.....	524 5 6			
	504	15	Deduct one-fourth	... ..	.....	131 1 3			
			Balance	... ..	.....	393 4 3			
I.	383	12	Add to this rent on land which was formerly cultivated under a plough rate, but under settlement is not liable to deduction of one-fourth	... ..	.....	97 15 6	I. 383	12	When the Bheels agreed to a beegah rate, it was decided that four annas only per beegah be taken. One-fourth is not to be deducted from this. Vide Deputy Bheel Agent's letter, No. 562A., dated 22nd December 1866.
	555½	acres	Proposed Assessment	... ..	.....	491 3 9			
	232	10	No. 3.—OONDWAH. Actual revenue for 1865-66	... ..	.....	255 2 0			
A.*	7	14	Deduct— Difference of land after measurement	... ..	.....	.....	A. 7	14	On this no revenue was due.
B.	...	...	Land assessed at lower rates	5 7 0	5 7 0	5 7 0	B.	...	Deductions on account of land over-assessed.
	7	14	Deduct	... ..	.....	5 7 0			
	234	16	Carried over	... ..	.....	249 11 0			

* This should be "Land held by cultivators hitherto in excess of nominal area and excluded from assessment during present settlement."—(Sd.) E. T.

Memorandum showing details of proposed Assessment, &c.—(Continued.)

				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
			Brought forward ...	.....	249 11 0	
			<i>Add—</i>			
C.	B. 37	13	Land measured in excess of what the cultivators paid revenue for ...	.....	.....	C. According to agreement the cultivators do not pay revenue on this.
D.	179	19	Rent of grass land ... ..	.....	45 7 0	D. Rates for grass lands charged. Land was given for cultivation, but is not cultivated. B. B.
E.	39	15	Rent of land in excess of inam grant...	.....	17 5 9	E. Rajaram Pursoee 5 15 Kesoo Turvee 34 0 <u>39 15</u>
						Decided by Agent, Governor General, that lands in excess of proper amount should pay revenue.
F.	4	1	Rent of Kolee land hereafter due ...	.....	.....	F. No revenue now due on this. "Puggur land."
	261	8			62 12 9	
	436	4	Total Total ...	.....	312 7 9	
	303	3	Deduct one-fourth ...	.....	78 2 0	
			Proposed Assessment ...	.....	234 5 9	
			No. 4.—SEERPORE.			
	835	6	Actual revenue, 1865-66 ... ..	.....	1,136 15 0	

Memorandum showing details of proposed Assessment, &c.—(Continued.)

	B.	B.	No. 5.—KOLANEE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	241	18	Actual revenue ... ..	.....	276 7 6
			<i>Add—</i>		
A.	51	17	Land newly cultivated	35 6 0	.....
B.	28	17	Rent of grass lands	7 14 0	.....
C.	5	9	Rent of land in excess of the inam grant	6 2 3	.....
D.	...	...	Rent of Kolee land	1 7 0	50 13 3
	86	3	Total ... ..	.....	327 4 9
	323	1	Deduct one-fourth ... ..	.....	81 13 2
	205	acres	Proposed Assessment ... ..	.....	245 7 7
			No. 6.—RAMPOORIA.		
	399	3	Actual revenue ... ..	.....	430 15 0
			<i>Add—</i>		
A.	16	10	Land newly cultivated	10 4 0	.....
B.	45	9	Rent of grass land	11 6 0	.....
C.	...	...	Rent of Kolee land	10 11 0	32 5 0
	461	2	Total ... ..	.....	463 4 0

A. }
&
B. } Are the same as other villages.

C. Rajaram Pursoe, 5B. 9B. Land in excess of grant. *Vide* as in preceding remarks.

D. This is the first year only.

A. }
B. }
&
C. } Are the same as above mentioned.

D.	2	18	<i>Deduct—</i>		2 14 0	2 14 0	D. In the former measurement no allowance had been made for the site of the village.
	458	4	Site of village	... ..	.....	460 6 0	
	2864	acres	Balance	...	.....	115 1 6	
			Deduct one-fourth	...	.....	345 4 6	
			Proposed Assessment	...	.....		
No. 7.—OULYPOORA.							
	124	14	Actual revenue	... ..	.....	90 11 0	
A.	39	...	<i>Add—</i>		9 12 0	.....	A. and D. are the same as above mentioned.
	...	...	Rent of grass land	... ..	4 5 0	.....	
B.	...	...	Land on which jumma has been increased	... ..	3 0 0	...	B. Last year a Bheel used to pay Rupees 3 for cultivating nine beegahs ten biswas. He deserted, and the land was taken up by a cultivator for Rupees 7-5. Difference Rupees 4-5 is added.
C.	...	...	Kolee land ; increase of revenue	...	2 12 9	19 13 9	C. Devram held 13 beegahs 13 biswas on a Kolee agreement for Rupees 10. In this year it was Rupees 13. Difference Rupees 3 added.
D.	2	16	Rent of land in excess of the inam grant	...	.....	110 8 9	
	41	16	Deduct one-fourth	...	.....	27 10 3	
	166	10	Proposed Assessment	...	.....	82 14 6	
	104	acres					

Memorandum showing details of proposed Assessment, &c.—(Concluded.)

B.	B.	No. 8.—BHURGAON.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
10	4	Actual revenue	8 11 6		
		<i>Add—</i>			
A.	1	Newly cultivated land	2 13 0	A.	The same as in preceding page.
	11		11 8 6		
		<i>Deduct—</i>			
	13	Relinquished	1 11 9	B.	2
	9	Deduct one-fourth	9 12 9		2 Relinquished by Sumbur Sing, as he was unable to cultivate it.
	5½ acres	Proposed Settlement	2 7 3		
			7 5 6		

CAMP INDORE, }
The 9th April 1867.

(Sd.) G. F. BLOWERS,
Acting Depy. Bheel Agent and Poltl. Asstt., Maunpore.

From the Foreign Secretary, India, with the Governor General, to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India,—No. 193, dated Simla, the 17th June 1867.

I HAVE laid before the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council your letter,

* Received 8th June.

No. 2, dated 12th April,* with enclosures, being a Report on the settlement of Pergunnah Maunpore, and am directed to communicate the following observations in reply :—

2. The pergunnah appears to comprise 30 villages, of which 22 are held by Bheels, who, assessed at Rupees 3 per plough, contribute in all Rupees 353 of land revenue.

3. The remaining eight villages now proposed for a regular settlement contain the following areas, exclusive of lakhiraj and service lands :—

	<i>Acres.</i>				
Cultivated ...	...	...	...	...	2,517
Waste ...	...	...	...	...	2,095
Barren ...	...	...	...	...	4,107

4. The revenue realized under the existing system, a ryotwaree assessment, the collection of which was ordinarily undertaken by contractors, was as follows :—

	<i>Rupees.</i>	
Average of 10 years ending 1853 ...	...	2,759
Ditto ditto 1863 ...	...	3,125
Average of 2 years ending 1865 ...	...	3,508
Revenue of 1865-66	...	3,707

5. A punchayet appointed by Lieutenant Blowers formed an estimate of the revenue in their opinion fairly assessable in each field, and the aggregate was Rupees 4,519. But the enforcement of this assessment would have caused great discontent, and it was rightly determined not to raise the payments of any cultivator beyond what he had hitherto made.

6. The new assessment therefore takes the existing rent-roll, Rupees 3,707, as its ground-work; and, professing to follow the Nimar principles of settlement, allows a deduction of about one-fourth of the revenue, leaving the new demand at Rupees 2,947.

7. Moreover, "Malgoozars" have been elected, who are to receive "mihuntana" apparently at 5 per cent. on their payments from the ryots, and they are also to receive out of the culturable waste personal holdings amounting in the aggregate to 469 acres; the remaining waste being held available for separate lease.

8. His Excellency in Council has no objection to the sacrifice of revenue which will be the immediate result of these arrangements if thereby an efficient and prosperous revenue system be introduced.

9. It has not been explained with whom the responsibility for the revenue rests; and the arrangements for the

* These will be found in a volume containing the Nimar Settlement and Administration Reports published at Roorkee, 1856, which might with advantage be consulted by Lieutenant Blowers.

waste are not those introduced into Nimar on the model of which this settlement professes to be made.* On each of these points I am to remark as follows:—

10. Apparently it is intended to reduce the payments of every ryot by 25 per cent., and the Malgoozar, in consideration of his "mihuntana" and personal holding, is to collect and pay the amount, which forms the Government assessment, into the Treasury. But supposing any of the ryots to break down, or abscond, or that any other calamity should occasion a defalcation in the rental, it is not clear upon whom the loss is to fall. In His Excellency in Council's view the community should be responsible, in

consideration of the liberal reduction which has been made in their rents; and this is the system that was ordinarily pursued in Nimar.

11. Secondly, the waste lands belonging to each village should be placed at the disposal of the community. If in any case (as in Bhurgaon) they are too extensive, then a portion of them only may be given to the village, and the remainder reserved for separate lease.

12. Each village will thus be composed, not only of the cultivated fields, but also of the waste lands within the boundary thus arranged; and the whole, both cultivated and waste, should be placed at the absolute disposal of the community at a fixed assessment. The community may reclaim any part of the waste without any increase of this assessment within the period of the settlement. It would, of course, be only fair that some additional assessment should, in fixing the Government demand, be put upon each village in consideration of the waste lands; but His Excellency in Council is willing that the amount so imposed should be very moderate. This is the principle followed in Nimar, the object being to afford as great a stimulus as possible to improvement and increased cultivation.

13. It is obvious that under this system the profits of each village may be largely increased by reclamation of the waste lands; and it becomes necessary, therefore, to arrange at the settlement who are to share in their profits, as well as who are to be responsible for any losses which, as before explained, may arise from the contingencies of season, &c.

14. His Excellency in Council is quite prepared to recognize all cultivators who were in possession in 1861 as proprietors or wuttundars; and these would, therefore,

naturally form the responsible community. They might associate any of the more recent cultivators with themselves if they were so inclined.

15. The ordinary form of responsibility is for the community so composed to distribute by a "baach," or rateable division, the Government revenue upon their several holdings, and to receive any surplus rental from non-proprietary cultivators as profits to be divided among themselves. Similarly, in case of any defalcation in the receipts they would be rateably responsible for the same. They would also arrange among themselves under whose authority the waste lands might be broken up. Probably, the Malgoozar would be empowered by his co-sharers to arrange for this, subject to the will of the community.

16. If the village communities of Maunpore, or any one of them, are prepared to adopt a system of this nature, then His Excellency in Council will gladly sanction the arrangements now reported, subject to the modifications above sketched out.

17. Should they be unwilling to do so, then His Excellency in Council would not press the system upon them. But the alternative would be a ryotwaree settlement, without the waste, at the old rates of assessment, the Malgoozar being simply the collector of the same, and receiving his perquisites for the trouble of collection.

18. But if the advantages of the collective system be duly pointed out to the people, His Excellency in Council thinks that those advantages fully understood would induce them to accept the village system. You are requested to instruct Lieutenant Blowers accordingly.

19. Your proposals for the disposal of the claims to lakhiraj and service lands are approved.

P. S.—His Excellency in Council approves the intention to reserve the forest lands for Government. A moderate extent of barren land may be included within the area settled with each community, sufficient for its convenience and for compactness of boundary. In the remainder the forest should be preserved, and the conditions laid down under which the communities are entitled to grass, firewood, &c.

No. 194.

Copy of the above postscript forwarded to the Public Works Department for information.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. J. MEADE, C. S. I., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 2K.-35K., dated Camp Gwalior, the 20th November 1867.

IN continuation of my letter, No. 1-6K., dated 27th ultimo, on the subject of the settlement of the Maunpore Pergunnah, I have the honor to forward herewith, for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, copies of the communications from the Deputy Bheel Agent as per margin, reporting on the completion of the measure in accordance with the instructions conveyed in your despatch as per margin.

No. 194, dated 20th August 1867.
 „ 265, „ 6th instant, with annexures.

No. 193, dated 17th June last.

2. It will be seen from paragraph 3 of the Deputy Bheel Agent's Report No. 265, that "Bhurgaon," one of the eight villages under settlement, has had to be struck out of the list, and that the measure has been confined to the remaining seven.

3. Referring to the instructions conveyed in paragraphs 11 and 12, and the postscript of your despatch above mentioned, the waste lands belonging to each village have been placed at the disposal of the community at an uniform rate of (4) four annas per beegah, which was readily agreed to be paid for them by all the parties concerned;—each village has had included within its area a proportion of barren land for its convenience and compactness of boundary, aggregating 2,398 beegahs for all of them;—and two tracts, of the area of 896 and 2,306 beegahs respectively, have been reserved as Government forest lands.

4. The instructions contained in the paragraphs of your despatch noted in the margin have been carefully attended to, as will be seen from the terms of the kaboolyuts taken from the cultivators, of which a copy is included in the enclosures; but I would beg to explain that, though the point was not specially noticed in my previous Report, it was always intended to carry out the measure in this respect as enjoined in your despatch.

5. The General Statement furnished by the Deputy Bheel Agent shows that the light assessment on the waste lands brings up the revenue, notwithstanding the remission of 25 per cent. that has been authorized, to within Rupees 52

of that actually realized for the past year, the aggregate amount being Rupees 3,420-0-3 against Rupees 3,472-12-6 realized for 1866-67; and I trust that the measure, as set forth therein, may meet with the approval and confirmation of His Excellency in Council.

6. A rough map of the pergunnah accompanies the enclosures, which, though not complete as regards the boundaries of the reserved Government forest lands, which have yet to be marked off, shows those of the villages under settlement, and the general form and contour of this petty district.

From CAPTAIN T. CADELL, V. C., Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Maunpore, to COLONEL R. J. MEADE, C. S. I., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Indore,—No. 194, dated Camp Indore, the 20th August 1867.

I HAVE the honor to report that I have carefully explained to the cultivators of the Maunpore Pergunnah the instructions regarding a 20 years' settlement, contained in the Secretary to Government's letter, No. 193, dated 17th June last, and in your explanatory memorandum on the subject.

2. The cultivators are most willing to accept the terms offered, and are deeply grateful for the generosity with which they are being treated.

3. I beg to enclose, for your consideration, drafts of the "kaboolyuts" which I have drawn up for the villages of Maunpore, Kankria, and Oondwah, and I think it will be seen from them that I have carefully attended to my instructions, and that the conditions of the settlement are all clearly stated.

4. There is no doubt that those conditions are fully understood by the cultivators, and each individual's rent account, as it will be effected by the settlement, has been made out and explained to him in my presence.

5. The "culturable" and "unculturable" waste in the remaining five villages having only been estimated, and not separately measured, some time must necessarily elapse before I can submit "kaboolyuts" for those villages. When I do so, I hope to be able to forward along with them a rough map of the pergunnah.

From CAPTAIN T. CADELL, V. C., Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, to COLONEL R. J. MEADE, C. S. I., Agent to the Governor General for Central India,—No. 265, dated Maunpore, the 6th November 1867.

I HAVE the honor to submit the documents noted in the margin, connected with the 20 years' settlement of the Maunpore Pergunnah, sanctioned in the Secretary to Government's letter No. 193, dated 17th June last.

1. Statement of the revenue of the pergunnah under the settlement.
2. Sketch map of the pergunnah.
3. Draft of kaboolyut for Maunpore Village.

2. Lieutenant Blowers, when Officiating as Deputy Bheel Agent during my absence on sick leave, made all the necessary investigations preliminary to this settlement, and submitted such full Reports and statistics regarding the pergunnah, that a Report from me on the subject would be merely a repetition of what has already been submitted through you to Government.

3. That officer's proposal, that the eight villages of the pergunnah which pay their rents at so much per beegah should be settled, has been sanctioned; but I have been unable to effect a settlement in the eighth village, Bhurgaon.

The whole revenue of the village is only Rupees 8-11-6, and the Putel and the Chowkeedar are the only inhabitants. They say they cannot bring any new land under cultivation, and they prefer paying their rents under the old system to having any new settlement made with them. The offer of 50 beegahs rent-free as malgoozaree was no inducement to the Putel to accept the settlement, as he could not, he said, cultivate the 17 beegahs which he at present holds as Putel.

4. In the letter above quoted the remission of Rupees 760 on Rupees 3,707, the rent-roll for 1865-66, was sanctioned as proposed by Lieutenant Blowers; but the culturable waste being made over to the community at 4 annas per beegah, and remission on "Kurara," or inferior land, being withheld, as it would not be just to charge less for it than for the culturable waste, the net remission amounts to only Rupees 289-12.

5. A very trifling loss of revenue will be incurred by Government, and a settlement has been made, which is most satisfactory to the cultivators, and which will give a great impetus to the reclamation of waste land and to an improved system of agriculture by irrigation, &c., as the communities fully appreciate the benefits they will derive from the proprietary right, which has now for the first time been bestowed on them, over the land at present held by them, as well as over the culturable waste within the limits.

6. The enclosed draft of the "kaboolyut" for the village of Maunpore will show that the instructions conveyed in the Secretary to Government's letter above quoted, and in your explanatory memorandum on the subject, have been

carefully attended to by me. The conditions therein are fully understood by the cultivators, and each individual's rent account under the settlement has been made out and explained to him in my presence.

7. A correct survey of the pergunnah with the prismatic compass and chain was being made when I received your letter No. 38, dated 27th ultimo, requesting me to expedite as much as possible the completion of the settlement. The unsurveyed portion of the pergunnah has therefore been filled in by guess. The preparation of the map has been the cause of the delay in the submission of this Report.

TRANSLATION.

"Kaboolyut," or written agreement, of the cultivators of the village of Maunpore, to wit, Budda Putel, Mohun Deswallie Kaloo Sondia, Maun Sing Kundalla, &c.

1. The Government, for the encouragement of the ryots, having made a settlement *Settlement for 20 years.* "Assameewar," or on each man's holding, for 20 years, the jumma bundee has been fixed as follows :—

Detail of area and jumma bundee.		2. The area of the whole village is,—	B. B. 3,463 16	
<i>Deduct Lakhiraj—</i>			B. B.	B. B.
Zemindar Moona Lall	...	...	209	19
Putel Budda	...	...	39	0
Do. Nurotum	...	...	31	1
Chowkeedar Zalim and Kooman	...	...	30	0
Do. Motee	...	...	2	8
Bullaees Gulba and Oonkaria	...	...	7	14
		Carried over	...	...
			320	2
				3,463 16

			Brought forward ...	320	2	3,463	16
Malgoozaree ...	...	...	...	80	0		
<i>Khairat—</i>							
Pursae Rajaram	...	...	30	0			
Poojaree Bhugwandas	...	...	10	3			
Fakeer Johar Shah...	...	...	5	0			
					45	3	
<i>Unculturable—</i>							
Village area	...	...	135	12			
Deputy Bheel Agency	...	...	12	10			
Dâk Bungalow...	...	...	3	13			
Forest on the Assapooree Hill and east of the Ooteriah Nullah, reserved by Government	...	...	896	2			
Unculturable waste given to community for grazing, &c.	...	...	700	0			
					1,747	17	
						2,193	2
			Remains assessable	...		1,270	14

Detail.

			B.	B.	Rs.	a.	p.
Irrigated by wells	...	...	93	2	457	13	0
Gohalee or wheat land, unwatered	...	...	479	0	473	5	0
Mall or khureef land	...	...	37	4	20	6	6
Culturable waste	...	...	661	8	165	6	0
Total	...	...	1,270	14	1,116	14	6

Deduct—

One-fourth of Rupees 899-10-6 remitted by Government ($\frac{1}{2}$ rates on enam land, Rupees 51-14, and culturable waste, Rupees 165-6, not being liable to remission)	...	...	...	...	224	14	7
The Government demand is thus	...	...	...	...	891	15	11

Add—

School fund, one per cent. on the above	...	...	...	...	8	14	9
Road fund, do. do.	...	...	...	...	8	14	9
Total demand	...	...	...	...	909	13	5

3. This amount year by year from the commencement of Sumbut 1924, corresponding with A. D. 1867-68, to the end of Sumbut 1943, corresponding with A. D. 1886-87, in all 20 years, and thenceforward until another settlement, without claim to remission from calamity of season or deterioration of land, we will pay into the Government Treasury, through our Malgoozars, Budda Putel and Nurotum Putels, by instalments as follows:—

On the 1st December ...	Rs.	227	7	5
Do. May ...	„	682	6	0
Total, Rs.		909	13	5

4. In addition to the above, “Puggrus land” will come on full rates as follows:—

	B. B.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sumbut 1925, Pursaie Brahmin ...	4	7	4	14 0
Do. 1934, Gulba Oonkaria Bullan ...	6	16	25	0 0
Total ...		29	14	0
Deduct remission of one-fourth ...		7	7	6
Government demand ...		22	6	6

and we promise to pay this sum by regular instalments, when it falls due, in addition to the above Rupees 909-13-5.

5. If any cultivator dies or deserts, or for any reason does not pay his fixed rent, we will, through our Sudder Malgoozars, represent the case to the authorities, have his property sequestered, and his share paid. If his share is not realized from his property, we will give his land to another cultivator on condition of his paying up the arrears.

Arrangements for realizing kists.

If this plan also fails, we will all together pay it by a "bach" or distribution on us all, so that the Government will in no way suffer from arrears.

6. We will not apply to Government for tuccavee (seed or food).
 Not to solicit tuccavee.

7. If we do not pay our kists at the fixed times, it will be optional with Government to take the village from our management, and we shall then pay our rents as under the khalsa system before the introduction of this settlement.
 Penalty in case of non-payment of kists.

8. There are two pucka and thirteen kutchha wells in the lands of our village. If any one builds or clears out an old one at his own expense, he is not liable to water-rent as long as the settlement lasts.
 Wells.

9. The liquor and opium contracts, and other items of "Sewaie jumma," are not included in this agreement, and they remain in the hands of Government as heretofore.
 Sewaie jumma not included in agreement.

10. Government has placed 661 beegahs 8 biswas of culturable waste at our disposal, at the rate of four annas per beegah, and the Sudder Malgoozars will arrange for the reclaiming of the whole or any portion of this waste after consultation with us.
 Culturable waste made over to community.

11. Government has also placed at our disposal 700 beegahs of unculturable waste, on which the cattle of the village are to graze in common.
 Unculturable waste made over to community.

12. We are at liberty to cut as much wood on this culturable and unculturable waste as we require for our own purposes; but beyond what is necessary for our own requirements, we will not cut down teak or other valuable trees, unless the land on which they are growing is about to be reclaimed, in which case those trees will be at our disposal.

13. Government reserves to itself all the jungles on the Assapooree Hill and on the east side of the Ooteriah Nul-
Forest reserved by Government. lah, and this will be preserved under such forest rules as may be hereafter intimated.

14. We promise to erect boundary pillars wherever they may be considered necessary, the contiguous villages, or
Boundary pillars. Government, when its reserved forest land touches ours, paying their proper share of the cost of their erection.

15. Government having declared its willingness to recognize as proprietors or "wuttundars" all who held land in the village in 1861, and also those more recent cultivators whom the said wuttundars may associate with them, it is our unanimous wish that we should all, new and old cultivators, be placed on exactly the same footing, in order that we may share alike, proportionately to our respective holdings, in the responsibility incurred in this agreement.

16. We have chosen Budda and Nurotum Putels our
Sudder Malgoozars and the Mehtana. Sudder Malgoozars, and we will manage our village through them. We will pay them five per cent. on the Government

demand and on the profit which we derive from the waste land, as "Mehutana," and they will pay five per cent. on any loss that may be incurred by the community, owing to their having to pay the rent of any cultivator who for any reason is unable to do so. If the said Putels commit any fault or give dissatisfaction, we will petition Government to change them on proving just cause for so doing.

17. The following is a detail of the village dues and fees which we have always paid, and which we will continue to pay.
- Village dues and fees.

(Here follows a long detailed list, which it does not appear necessary to transcribe.)

General Statement of the Revenue of the Maunpore Pergunnah, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES.	5.		6.		7.	8.	REMARKS.		
		LAND RESERVED BY GOVERNMENT.		CULTIVATED LAND LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.						
		Dy. Bheel Agency and the Lak Bungalow.	Forest.	Area.	Revenue for 1865-66.					
		B.	B.	B.	B.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1	Maunpore	16	3	888	2	609	6	224 14 7	728 9 11	* Includes a gross "Beer" which realized Rs. 33-2 in 1866-67.
2	Kankria	...	...	...	...	799	15	125 8 9	474 9 9	
3	Oondwah	58	11	...	...	306	5	66 12 3	200 4 6	
4	Seerpore	...	...	...	...	760	13	1,005 4 0	753 15 0	
5	Kolancee	...	...	2,306	6	323	15	823 3 9	244 10 9	
6	Rampooria	...	...	...	...	412	15	449 0 0	336 12 0	
7	Oulypoor	...	...	...	...	166	10	110 8 9	82 14 7	
	Total	74	14	3,202	8	3,378	19	8,709 12 3	2,519 12 6	
	Unsettled Villages.									
	Bhurgaon	...	...	...	...	9	4	9 12 9	.....	
	Nineteen Bheel Paras	...	...	...	...	353	...	739 4 0	.....	
		...	...	...	...	3,741	3	4,448 13 0	.....	

* Includes a grass "Beer" which realized Rs. 33-2 in 1866-67.

General Statement of the Revenue of the Maunpore Pergunnah, &c.—(Concluded.)

No.	NAMES.	9.		10.	11.	REMARKS.
		CULTURABLE WASTE MADE OVER TO COMMUNITY AT FOUR ANNAS PER BEEGAH.				
		Area.	Revenue.			
		B.	B.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Maunpore	661	8	165 6 0	891 15 11	893 12 0
2	Kankria	689*	11	172 6 0	646 15 9	553 2 0
3	Oondwah	246	12	62 1 6	262 6 0	252 8 0
4	Seerpore	482	5	120 9 0	874 8 0	975 5 0
5	Kolancee	170	15	42 11 0	287 5 9	276 7 8
6	Rampooria	99	19	25 0 0	361 12 0	430 15 0
7	Oulypoor	43	12	12 2 3	95 0 10	90 11 0
	Total	2,399	2	600 3 9	3,420 0 3	3,472 12 6
	Unsettled Villages.					
	Bhurgaon	...	...	.....	8 11 6†	8 11 6
	Nineteen Bheel Paras	...	...	.....	398 8 0†	398 0 0
		...	...		3,317 3 9	3,369 8 0

* Includes a grass "Beer" which realized Rs. 80 in 1866-67.

† Khalsa.

† Khalsa.

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MAUNPORE, }
 The 9th Nov. 1867.

(Sd.) T. CADELL,
Dy. Bheel Agent & Poll. Asstt.

From the Foreign Secretary, India, to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India,—No. 369, dated Fort William, the 3rd December 1867.

I HAVE received and laid before the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council your letter No. 2-35, dated 20th November, submitting a Report of the Settlement of Pergunnah Maunpore in conformity with the instructions communicated to you on the 17th June.

2. His Excellency in Council has read this Report with much satisfaction, and trusts that the form of village settlement, including the right to the culturable waste, will prove of essential benefit to the people.

3. The settlement is sanctioned for 20 years at the amount and under the conditions reported.

4. And you will communicate to Captain Cadell the thanks of His Excellency in Council for the manner in which he has completed the work.

STATE AND ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

110129

OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
STATE AND ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

From J. G. CORDERY, Esq., First Assistant Resident, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William,—No. 74, dated Hyderabad, the 14th December 1867.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, copy of a letter,* addressed to the Commissioners, East and West Berar, conveying the general observations of Sir Richard Temple on the state and administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts after his short tour in the province of Berar.

From J. G. CORDERY, Esq., First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, to the Commissioners of East and West Berar,—No. 3360-542, dated the 14th December 1867.

THE Resident having recently had the advantage of making a short tour in the province of Berar, and of conferring with yourselves and your officers, I am now instructed to convey the following general observations on the state and administration of these districts.

2. The first and most important point is, of course, the condition of the main body of the agriculturists, officially styled "the ryots." Their condition is quite satisfactory, and as good as could reasonably be hoped for. Although the name of their class (ryot) may suggest to some the idea of subordination to a landlord, yet these men are really "peasant proprietors," in direct relation with the State. As Mr. A. C. Lyall has aptly noted, they have "a good working title" to their land, heritable, transferable, in nearly all respects absolute, and subject only to the payment of land revenue fixed, or to be fixed, for long terms.

3. As yet the records of the Revenue Survey show only possession, resort being left open, in event of dispute, to the Civil Courts. It is now being considered whether some more authoritative enquiry into the tenures cannot be made *pari passu* with the survey.

4. On conversing briefly with the villagers of many villages in different parts of the province, the Resident found that these people seemed to have a fair understanding in respect to their tenures and holdings. So far as their professions can be accepted, they seemed to be contented altogether. Certainly they had ample opportunity of complaining if so inclined. And the almost entire absence of complaint, or of alleged grievance, was remarkable. Nowhere has the Resident ever seen the general demeanour of the people more cheerful and cordial than in Berar.

5. The Patels, hundreds of whom in the different districts presented themselves, seem to be a respectable and intelligent body of men. In return for the moderate percentage which they receive of the revenue, they do a vast amount of work in collecting the fiscal amounts due from

each member of a large body of ryots. Viewed as a fiscal establishment, they are both cheap and efficient. In some very large villages, paying from Rupees 15,000 to 20,000 of land revenue annually (for example, Sheogaon, which pays Rupees 29,000), the service rendered by the Patels is very appreciable. In many places there are ramifications of the Patel family and several sharers in the Patelship, or a subdivision of the village into several parts (khails). These distributions and partitions seem to be well understood by the people, each individual Patel doing the work for his own subdivision. In many places, however, where there are several sharers in a joint undivided Patelship, some one among them must be selected to do the work, and this selection must be carefully attended to. Whether the Patel class (though absolutely well off) have been relatively benefited by British rule, as much as the ryots, is a question, though such a question will not be taken up in a general despatch like the present.

6. There may be some questions still requiring decision in respect to the status of the tenants holding under the ryots or peasant proprietors. But whatever subordinate rights of this kind may exist, are tolerably safe to be respected under the rules which have been promulgated for the province.

7. The Deshmookhs and Deshpandyas are evidently a highly respectable body of landholders. Many individuals among them are, indeed, Native gentlemen of a good type. Though they retain, of course, all the lands they actually held, and receive a percentage on the revenue in commutation of the dues and cesses they once received, still many of their old privileges, some legitimate and some usurped, have

become inevitably lessened. As there may be further questions for consideration in connection with this, the subject need not be pursued in this despatch. It will suffice to observe that, remembering the past and present position of the class, the district authorities should treat these persons with every practicable consideration. From this class many excellent Honorary Magistrates and Municipal Committee men might be selected.

8. In two Durbars, held at Oomrawuttee and Akolah, the Resident explained fully to the people the benefits of the heritable and transferable tenure of the land which had been secured to them at the new settlement; and impressed upon them the duties which they reciprocally owe to the State in respect to the improvement of the land, to the well-ordering of the villages, and to co-operation in all measures of progress.

9. The village accountants (pandyas) appear to be men of very tolerable acquirements; for the most part, perhaps entirely, hereditary, and residing generally in their villages.

10. There seems to have been originally a great want of a regular village watch throughout the interior of Berar, and no sufficient machinery in the villages to perform the watch and ward, to arrest offenders, and to co-operate generally with the regular police. There were, indeed, the "Dhers;" but these men were hardly watchmen, being rather village drudges of all work. This defect is now in course of remedy, and a village watch is being appointed and constituted with the full assent of the people. Care must be taken that the new watch does not become more than a watch, does not grow into an organized rural police, and does really remain, what it is meant to be, a village

institution for the welfare of the villages. Care must also be taken that the “Dhers” are left in separate and undisturbed possession of their ancient holdings and privileges.

11. The Revenue Survey is progressing, not quickly, indeed, but surely. The rates of assessment are considered equitable by the civil authorities who have to make the collections. The increase of revenue, which is invariably brought out by this survey, proves, among other things, the great extension of cultivation.

12. There has unfortunately been trouble about the putting up of the field boundaries, and some recriminations between the Survey Officers and the civil authorities on the subject. The Resident would fain hope that these difficulties have now been set at rest. It would seem certain that the people will, if the matter is properly insisted on by the district officers, do all that is required in this respect.

13. The rates of the land tax, which are being determined analogously to those of the neighbouring districts of the Bombay Presidency, ranging from Rupees 1-6 to Rupees 6 per cultivated acre, appear to fall moderately in Berar. This is evidenced by the known increase of cultivation within the last few years. Nothing can be more gratifying than the assurances which the Resident receives from various classes of Natives—some residing in the province, others residing in other parts of the Deccan—as to the noticeable extension of agriculture in every direction within a recent period. Indeed, the area of the plains of Berar, or the valley of the Poorna, is covered quite as much with crops as it ought to be: the question now is rather how to ensure a certain amount of waste being preserved for the growth of grass and timber.

14. In respect to grass lands, pasturage is, indeed, still abundant in the hilly parts of Balaghaut Berar, but is becoming more and more scarce in all the principal parts of the province, especially in the Poorna valley. That this circumstance may be even now affecting the condition of the cattle is probable enough. Thus there may be colour for the supposition entertained by many that the local breeds are deteriorating. The district officers will doubtless keep this matter constantly before the attention of the people, both with a view to the importing of bulls from other parts of India and to the providing of better kinds of fodder.

15. In respect to timber and wood lands, you are aware that a system of forest conservancy has been developed throughout Berar, and consolidated after the model of that existing in the Central Provinces. Much has also been done to reserve detached pieces of land in the cultivated plains of Berar for fostering the growth of the babool tree. This tree seems to thrive with remarkable spontaneity. Nothing but preservation from trespass by cattle, and from other sorts of mischief, seems necessary. Already, through the exertions of the district officers, many hundreds of these young babool coppices have been marked off, though not always sufficiently fenced off. Constant attention to this matter is necessary.

16. Whether artificial irrigation on any large scale will be needed for the plains of Berar, is still a question under discussion. But in the upland hilly portions there are numerous tanks requiring repair, and some even requiring restoration. These are chiefly in the Maiker and Woon Districts. For this work engineering aid will be necessary, and endeavours are being made to supply this.

17. Except at some few stations, such as Oomrawuttee and Akolah, little has as yet been done for arboriculture. This has yet to be commenced at the outlying stations of the interior and along the high roads. District officers cannot too carefully remember that tree nurseries must be formed at well-selected points at least one year before any planting-out operations can be attempted. The waste of resources is great if trees are planted out too young. The earliest proper opportunity should be taken for the establishment of tree nurseries. Horticulture seems as yet to be in an initiatory state in Berar. Public gardens have, indeed, been begun at Oomrawuttee and Akolah, but more plants and seeds are required. Trees and shrubs of the rarer and superior sorts are as yet wanting in the province.

18. The mention of cotton suggests the importance of this the most valuable staple in Berar. The experiments now going on for the introduction of superior indigenous seed from Hingunghaut in the Central Provinces, may possibly prove of great consequence. District officers will, of course, give the Cotton Commissioner every support, by inducing the people to give the new seed a fair trial, and all legitimate advantage that can be afforded in this way. Last year the management of the very extensive cotton yards at the principal railway stations was fairly satisfactory, especially when the difficulties to be met with are considered. It is to be hoped that, with the experience thus gained, the management this coming season may be even more satisfactory. Every effort should be made to induce the people to resort to pressing, especially half-pressing.

19. The factories for the preparation of the cotton, established, or being established, by European enterprise at

Khamgaon, at Oomrawuttee, at Budnaira, at Sheogaon, and other places, will constitute a great addition to the resources of the province. The extensive factories, indeed, at Khamgaon and Oomrawuttee afford a pleasant, and even a surprising, spectacle.

20. Municipal conservancy has of late been making considerable advance. At Akolah the laying out of the new roads round the town and station has been vigorously commenced. The improvements inside the old town, too, are considerable. The dam in the river for the water supply is nearly complete. At Oomrawuttee the improved drains and roadways in the streets of the old town are very marked. The cotton yard is well laid out. The new square promises excellently, but has not yet advanced much beyond the stage of design. A practical commencement ought ere long to be made; and opportunity should be taken of adorning the square with various well-designed municipal and public buildings. The project of a reservoir for the supply of water to the town is of the highest importance. The rough project should at once be taken up by the Municipal Engineer, under the general supervision of the Public Works Department. Ellichpore is a place of which the day has past, and its decadence somewhat bars improvement; still whatever may be practicable for the smartening up of the old streets should be done. At Budnaira considerable municipal interests are growing up. As soon as the Assistant Commissioner (for whom a Court-house is being built) shall be placed there, it is to be expected that these matters will receive adequate care. At Khamgaon the cotton yards and the new market-place have been capitally laid out. At places of secondary rank,

like Akote, Mulkapore, Sheogaon, Bassim, Anjengaon, the Resident observed traces of municipal management very creditable to the district officers. He also understands that a commencement of conservancy has been made in very many of the villages, where, doubtless, it was much wanted. Consideration is, of course, necessary for the introduction of sanitary measures in a manner adapted to the varying wants of different places. If this subject be judiciously worked, it will contribute not only to sanitation, but to the gradual civilization of the people.

21. Most of the larger villages have the advantage of the presence of Native money-lenders and traders: at the principal towns these classes exist in great wealth and strength. District officers would do well to impress on these people the propriety of their doing something for the improvement of their native places, and to rouse them to some sense of what is to be expected from those whom Providence has blessed with prosperity above their fellows.

22. There are, of course, a certain number of Dispensaries in Berar for the rendering of medical aid to the sick; and of these some may be efficient enough. But the present paucity of these institutions is to be regretted. The real difficulty has lain in the procuring of Native Doctors. The supply from Madras has fallen short. There seems nothing for it but to obtain men from Bombay. The men from Bombay will probably prove expensive; but as their services are needed, and as the province can afford to pay for them, an effort to get Native Doctors from that quarter should be made. Meanwhile, district officers would do well to proceed with the construction of Dispensary buildings, as yet almost non-existent. A suitable standard

design has been circulated. District officers will, of course, listen to the suggestions of the newly-appointed Inspector of Dispensaries.

23. The greatest care must be taken by the district officers to secure the cheerful aid of the people in those tracts which the newly-appointed Superintendent of Vaccination may select for his operations.

24. Education has made a very fair start; indeed, the progress with schools of the middle class has been creditable. But a further diffusion of education among the mass, and the more general establishment of village schools, are much wanted. It has now been arranged that the district officers shall be placed in direct charge of all the "lower class" or "village" schools, subject, of course, to the inspection of the Educational Department. This will, it is hoped, cause a greater spread of education among the villages. Encouragement has yet to be given to indigenous schools: this can best be done by what is known as "payment by results," or, in other words, by giving the teacher rewards on a graduated scale for each pupil he may succeed in presenting to pass a prescribed examination. The plan styled locally "the competitive examination," whereby certain selected pupils from the principal schools are examined simultaneously at some central place, is a very good one. Also, the method of making boys learn a little Sanscrit together with the Mahrattee is excellent, as being calculated to purify and elevate the vernacular of the province.

25. School-houses have yet to be constructed all over the province. There is not yet any good building of this sort in Berar. There are, indeed, school-houses both at Oomrawuttee and Akolah, but they were only intended for

the initiatory stage of the work; and they now appear cramped and small, quite below the growing requirements of the day. High schools, then, at Oomrawuttee and Akolah are needed. For other school buildings standard plans have been circulated.

26. In respect to Court-houses (Cutcherries) both at sudder stations and in the interior, which conduce so largely to the comfort and convenience of the people of all classes who resort thither, something has been done; in other words, some capital structures have been erected. But several Tuhseel Cutcherries are still urgently needed; and the Assistant Commissioners' Cutcherries at Khamgaon and at Budnaira are being commenced. At Bassim, the head-quarters of the new district, a Zillah Cutcherry must be built. If the head-quarters of the Maiker District shall be established at Booldanah, the old military station, where many houses and buildings are available, this will cause a considerable saving of public money. At Yeotmal, however, the head-quarters of the Woon District, the public buildings are as yet only of a temporary character; permanent structures there must be undertaken as soon as possible.

27. Offices have yet to be built for several heads of departments, such as the Inspector General of Police and the Director of Public Instruction, and of one of the Divisional Commissioners. The expense of this is unavoidable. On the other hand, the arrangement whereby the services of several heads of departments at Nagpore have been made available for Berar, such as the Departments of Jails, of Forests, of Registration of Assurances, of Vaccination, of Dispensaries, and others, will afford a considerable saving.

28. But as so much money must under any circumstances be expended, all officers should endeavour to make the designs for public buildings and the requisitions for accommodation as *moderate* as possible. The buildings already constructed are capital no doubt, and by no means extravagant. Still there is, and may be, room for economy here. District officers should reflect that all that can be saved in public buildings will be available for roads and the like.

29. Care should be taken that all designs for buildings, whether civil, municipal, or general, are prepared, not exactly with architectural pretension, but with a decent degree of architectural propriety. It is not so much ornamentation that is wanted, but a proper adjustment of the proportions of the several parts of the structure. It will generally be found that a good-looking structure costs not a whit more than an ugly one. Plainness and ugliness are not necessarily conducive to economy. The exhibiting of Government buildings before the people, which, however commodious, are yet built in very bad taste, is calculated to lower the ideas of the Native public. The same remark applies to new squares, streets, bazaars, and the like. If a model is prescribed at all for the people to build on, it should be really a tasteful one, and not a hybrid affair, combining the faults, rather than the merits, of both European and Oriental styles. But better still is the selecting of the best known styles of Indian indigenous street architecture, and the prescribing of them for continuous imitation. The best of these styles are well known to be on the whole both suitable and handsome, especially in this climate, much preferable to anything that we are likely to invent locally.

30. As yet there is not a Church in Berar. One has been long contemplated for Akolah: it is hoped that ere long a beginning may be actually made. The same remark applies to the projected Church at Ellichpore. It is most desirable that means should be found of erecting a Church at the railway station at Budnaira. Though this place is at some distance from Oomrawuttee, yet there is a community of Europeans in the employ of the Railway Company and other Companies fast growing up.

31. In respect of communications, it is satisfactory to find that, if the length of all the detached roads now constructed, or under construction, in Berar, be totalled up, the mileage will not fall short of 200 miles. The circumstance that these roads are all detached, and for the most part running at right angles to the railway on either side, and not running in any long continuous course, prevents the aggregate extent being appreciable at first sight. The efforts put forth of late years have been considerable, and in a short time some adequate result will be apparent. The new lines immediately requiring to be undertaken are those from Khamgaon to Sheogaon and to Jullum, both railway stations; the road from Akote to Sheogaon; the road from Akolah to Bassim; and probably the road from Booldanah to Mulkapore. The old trunk road, too, from Jaulna to Karinja ought also to be maintained in efficient repair. At present the bridging and the roadway should be done primarily; the metalling (of which the success is doubtful) being postponed to the future.

32. Among the most special wants of Berar are two small branch rail-roads of a few miles in length, one leading from Jullum on the existing rail-road to Khamgaon.

and one from Budnaira to Oomrawuttee. The benefit herefrom to the two great cotton marts of the province would be vast. It has been authoritatively decided that the branch from Budnaira to Oomrawuttee must, if done at all, be effected by private enterprise; already much of the capital has been promised, and it is to be hoped that the remainder may be forthcoming for a purpose of such great local importance.

33. It is to be noted that at most of the principal places in Berar serais and rest-houses (some of them being very substantial) have been provided for the comfort of travellers.

34. In respect to public establishments, those attached to the civil, fiscal, and judicial officers seem to be very fairly qualified, and to combine a satisfactory amount of intelligence and experience, especially when the comparatively recent formation of the administration is borne in mind. Many of the Tuhseeldars, too, are men of superior qualification. Others, again, though personally good men perhaps, are yet wanting in that sort of bearing and carriage which befit their position.

35. The newly-organized police were at one time deficient in external smartness and discipline. This defect has been to a great extent remedied of late. The testimony given by the civil officers to the proficiency in the criminal law and procedure, which the police are fast acquiring, is satisfactory. It is at first sight remarkable that there should be so much difficulty in obtaining recruits for the force from Berar itself; but this arises solely from the high rates of wages which the people can command in other branches.

36. The repression of crime is in several respects creditable, though here, as elsewhere, the increase of petty crime keeps up some cause for anxiety. The diminution of the gang robberies and dacoities, which at one time so unfortunately distinguished the province, is largely owing to the vigilance of the new police, and also to the better supervision of the large bands of Bunjarra carriers, who in some parts of the province were believed to be much concerned in these frequent robberies. It should be a great object to induce these people to settle down on the land as cultivators. It is noteworthy that while the civil judicial business is so heavy, the criminal business in the Courts is satisfactorily light.

37. Two first-rate Central Prisons now exist in Berar. The system in these has recently been brought under professional supervision. Much regularity has resulted herefrom already, and will, doubtless, go on advancing until the internal economy of these prisons shall be brought up to the mark.

38. The administration of justice cannot well be touched on in a general despatch like the present. The increasing business in the Civil Courts is remarkable. It is hoped that the regular registration of assurances may soon be introduced. Great care should be taken to test the qualifications and conduct of the Native Bar. Such an institution, if the members are well educated and well conducted, is valuable. If they were to be otherwise, then the institution would be worse than useless. The appointment of Judicial Extra Assistants separately and specially has proved of great advantage. The Native gentlemen selected, too, have done credit to their selection. It is to be expected

that the advancement of Natives to these posts, and also to the grade of Assistant Commissioners, will afford encouragement to, and raise the tone of, the whole of the Native establishment in Berar. The two Courts of Small Causes as yet established have not attracted much of the litigation. The reasons of this should be watched.

39. Though all the old accounts of Berar have not yet been adjusted, effectual means have been taken for their adjustment speedily; meanwhile, the data (approximately correct) show a highly favourable state of the provincial balance sheet, and a good working cash balance. It is not necessary to remind officers in Berar that the welfare of the people is to be looked to before increase of revenue. Still, whatever accession to the public income can be fairly got represents so much additional means of further improvement.

40. A plan for extending to Berar the benefits of the paper currency is under consideration.

41. The entire cessation of forced labour, and the strictness with which the rights generally of the people are guarded, reflect credit on the district officers. The facility with which the recent census, the first ever undertaken in the province, was carried out, adds another proof of the orderly spirit pervading the population.

42. The foregoing remarks in this despatch will have prepared you for the belief that the impressions made on the Resident during his recent tour in Berar have been very favourable. Indeed, Sir R. Temple has been well pleased with what he has seen, though, in saying this much, he must not be understood as implying that any relaxation in the efforts heretofore made will be permissible. And his

anticipations for the future are enhanced by the consideration of the large amount of practical ability which exists in the ranks of the Administration, and of the zealous spirit which animates the general body of officers, both European and Native.



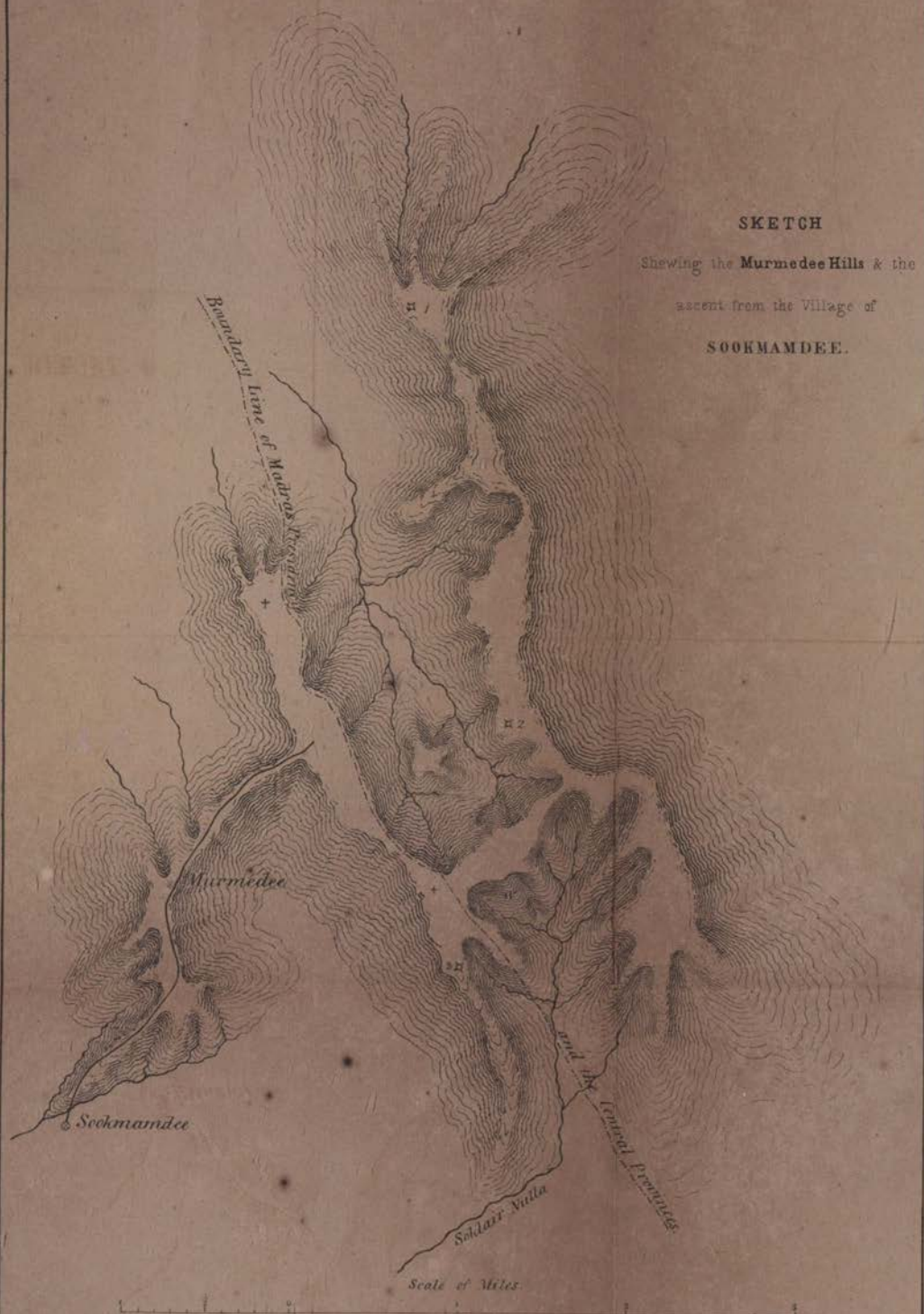
REPORT ON THE MARMEDI HILLS

BY

CAPT. C. L. R. GLASFURD.

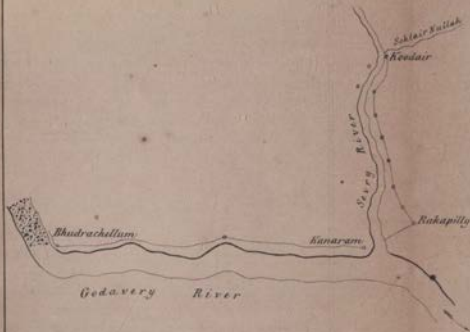
SKETCH

Shewing the Murmedee Hills & the
ascent from the Village of
SOOKMANDEE.



SKETCH

Showing the Position of the
GODAVERY & SEVRY RIVERS
with reference to the route to the
MURMEDEE HILLS

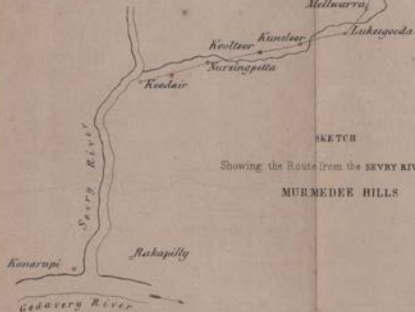


MURMEDEE HILLS

Seckmande
Teelgeenda
Dabbageoda
Lakwarra
Mellwarra
Lukkegoda

SKETCH

Showing the Route from the SEVRY RIVER to the
MURMEDEE HILLS



REPORT ON THE MARMEDI HILLS.

From the Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General,—No. 3452-282, dated Nagpore, the 24th October 1866.

I AM desired by the Chief Commissioner to submit, for the perusal of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, a copy of a Report,* No. 2280, dated 30th August last, by Captain C. L. R. Glasfurd, Deputy Commissioner of Sironcha, on his visit to the Marmedi Hills, in the Upper Godavery District.

* And enclosures :—1. Sketch map showing the situation of the hills, and 2. Table of the route thereto.

2. With reference to paragraph 6 of the Report, regarding the jungles at the foot of the hills, I am to state that information has been called for from the Deputy Commissioner as to whether there is any bamboo or other food for elephants to be found there, and whether there is reason to suppose that elephants would multiply in these forests.

3. The remarks contained in paragraph 9 of the Report under submission, regarding the probability of cotton, cinchona, potatoes, or other European vegetables, thriving on these hills, have, I am to state, been referred to Major Pearson, the Conservator of Forests, for consideration; and the Chief Commissioner has approved of the Deputy Commissioner's instructions to the Ranee of Budrachellum and the Talookdar of Rakapilly to encourage the tribe of "Hill Reddies" to settle in the neighbourhood of this tract.

4. In regard to Captain Glasfurd's description of the Thooamool Hills, I am to observe that Captain A. B. Cumberlege, Deputy Commissioner of Sumbulpore, had previously visited this tract, or its neighbourhood; and his account of its advantages in respect to climate, &c., agrees substantially with Captain Glasfurd's Report. But Mr. Temple is of opinion, however, that in this part of the country the people are subject to attacks of ague.

5. In submitting this Report, with the Chief Commissioner's remarks as expressed in the above paragraphs, I am directed to state that Mr. Temple is of opinion that Captain Glasfurd is entitled to much credit for his Report, thus adding another instance to the many cases in which this Officer has, by successful explorations, increased our knowledge of a previously unknown part of India.

6. In conclusion, I am desired to enquire if the Government of India would wish to publish the Report under transmission in the *Gazette of India*; if not, then Mr. Temple would publish it in the *Central Provinces' Gazette*.

Copy of letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Sironcha, to the Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,—No. 2280, dated the 30th August 1866.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, a brief account of my visit to the Marmedi Hills in this district.

These hills were first brought to notice by Mr. Mulheran, of the Topographical Survey; they are situated in the south-eastern extremity of this district, on the border of the

Godavery or Rajahmundry District of the Madras Presidency, and are estimated by Mr. Mulheran to be about 4,000

* These hills derive their name from the village of Marmedi, which is situated half way up the ascent in one of the main spurs.

feet above the level of the sea.* I beg to annex sketch maps showing the position of these hills with reference to the valley of the Godavery and of the route to them, as well as a rough sketch of the hills themselves, from which you will see that half of them are in the Madras Presidency and half in the Central Provinces.

2. The route to them from the Godavery lies northwards along the bank of the Severy to Koodair, about 15 miles above the confluence of the two rivers, through a fairly cultivated and populous tract. From Koodair the route leaves the Severy and lies up the valley of the Soklair, a fine, clear stream: the villages along this portion of the route are few and small and the inhabitants more uncivilized. At Luckwarra the route is crossed by a Brinjara track, which leads to the coast over the Eastern Ghâts by a pass called the "Goorumseer Gundee." This track crosses the Severy River at Kullair, and by it a considerable quantity of salt is yearly imported into the Bustar country. The Goorumseer Pass is about 10 miles to the east of Luckwarra, and I received a favourable report of the route from Luckwarra to the coast by a person whom I sent to examine it.

The village of Sockmumdee, one march beyond Luckwarra, is the last village of the district in this direction. It is situated at the foot of a high mountain named "Jumpraj," which effectually conceals a view of the Marmedi Hills from one travelling on the banks of the Severy. It was this hill I pointed out to Mr. Temple when he went up the Severy in 1862.

3. My visit was made in the last week of June, and although there had been some showers of rain which had somewhat allayed the intense heat and scorching hot winds, yet the weather was most oppressive and disagreeable. The change, therefore, to the top, where the thermometer ranged from 68° to 85°, was very pleasant.

The ascent took about five hours; it was commenced at about 7 A. M., from Sookmumdee, and we continued ascending till we had reached an elevation of about 2,000 feet, and arrived at "Marmedi," which consists of a few huts perched on the side of a spur jutting out from the larger hill. Here we found some magnificent mangoe trees, with a stream of clear water. The whole of the ascent from the plain to this point was found exceedingly easy: there were only three places where one could not ride up on horseback, and these could be easily made passable with the aid of a few pickaxes. From Marmedi the ascent continued easy till within a mile or so of the top; from this it was difficult and steep: it would be impossible to ride up this last portion, which must be a thousand feet in height. About half way up this, or within 500 feet of the summit, the forest, which for some distance past had been changing in aspect and getting thinner and thinner, ceased altogether, and gave place to grass and the *Phoenix Farinifera*, a species of stunted date: the hill side was also strewn with large boulders and masses of rock.

On arriving at the top the appearance of the hill was bleak and somewhat disappointing; there was not a single tree nor shrub to be seen, and the surface was covered with rock and stones, between which a thin scanty grass grew up. The previous night had been showery, and the wind which

was blowing away the clouds, was so cold, that I was glad to put on a thick woollen coat, which would have been insufferable below at Sookmumdee.

4. I remained on the hills three days, during which time I explored the whole of them. I raised cairns at the points marked 1, 2, and 3, and left a bottle in each containing a few notes. As I have already said, the thermometer ranged from 68° to 85° ; the air was invigorating, and for the three days I was there I was out taking exercise from 7 A. M. till sunset clad in warm clothing without experiencing the slightest inconvenience. There are two ranges of about equal height running parallel to each other north and south; about their centre they are joined together by a high ridge, but otherwise they are separated by valleys of a mile and upwards in width. The most easterly range is in the Madras Presidency, and is about five or six miles long, with an extreme width near cairn No. 2 of fully a mile. The other range is about three miles in length by about a mile in width; it is flatter than the longer range, and is quite as high, if not higher. Except at cairn No. 2 and at its southern extremity, the range in the Madras Presidency has not any good sites for camping or building within a convenient distance from water, as it generally consists of a narrow rocky ridge. No. 1 is the highest peak of the hills, but quite unsuitable as a site. No. 2 is considerably lower than No. 3, but there is water within a convenient distance.

As far as I could see, there is no water within easy distance of the southern extremity of the long range, though it could be found by going down one of the spurs. At cairn No. 3 I found water in the small valley marked to

the east of the cairn; and the highest point of this range, if not of all the hills (excepting the peak at No. 1 cairn), is just here immediately above the valley, which by the natives of these parts is called Boddagoondie. The valley marked W. is larger, and has more level space than the Boddagoondie Valley, but the water here is further down and at some distance from the highest point, which is at cairn No. 3.

5. The whole of the surface of these hills is covered with rock and stones: walking is far from agreeable, and there is hardly a vestige of soil on the summit. The upper portions of some of the valleys are stony, but in general the soil on the slopes and at their foot is rich; the slopes are quite free from forest, but the banks of all the streams are fringed with dense jungle. Along the sides of the streams are found the wild mangoe, jack, jambool, or hog-plum, and the caryota wrens, with most of the common forest trees, and many other plants and trees which were new to me. The cane (*calamus rotang*) is plentiful. I saw tree ferns growing luxuriantly almost in the water 15 feet and upwards in height, and I heard that the wild pineapple had been seen, although I did not come upon any specimens myself. I know little or nothing of the conditions under which coffee and cinchona flourish, but a rich soil, abundance of water, and a sheltered position are to be found in all the valleys, and at all levels, from the high valley near cairn No. 3 to the lower ones on the main branch of the Soklair in the south and of the other large nullah to the north.

6. I noticed a singular absence of the marks of the wild animals one would look for in the jungles at the foot

of the hills, such as bison and sambre; but I saw and went up close to a very fine female elephant. The people told me that there were formerly a pair, but that the male died from the falling of a tree some years ago. It would be worth while catching this elephant, and I shall see what can be done after the rains are over.

7. As there was no other path to Sookmumdee but the one I had come by, I was obliged to return the same way; but I believe that an equally good path would be found up the spur which juts out from cairn No. 3, for, on making enquiries afterwards, I found that there is one, which, however, has not been used lately owing to the villages along it having been deserted. It leaves Toolgoonda, which is marked on the map, and proceeds *viâ* "Cheepurpadoo," "Oolakoonta," and "Durlapadoo." If this path be tolerably easy, then it would be a shorter route than that by "Sookmumdee" and "Marmedi," for on arriving at the summit one would find himself at No. 3 cairn, in my opinion the finest and most convenient site on the hills, instead of having to walk along the range for about a mile and a half.

8. Owing to the hazy state of the atmosphere there was no view to be had from the summit, but in clear weather it must be magnificent. From the range over the border the sea is said to be visible, but it is shut out by this range from view from the hill in the Central Provinces. These hills cannot be more than 70 miles from the sea as the crow flies, and may be said to lie well within the influence of the sea air: besides, this may be noted from several descriptions of plants and trees being found which do not thrive beyond the influence of the sea air.

9. There now remain to be considered the uses to which these hills could be put. Even were they more accessible and better situated regarding the means of procuring the necessaries of life, there would be but a small chance of their being resorted to by the residents of the nearest stations, Rajahmundry and Coconada, even as a hot weather retreat, far less as a sanitarium. Madras and the Neilgherries are now within such easy reach, that it would be out of the question to expect people to doom themselves to exile on the top of a desolate mountain about three days' journey from Coconada, while they can reach the Neilgherries with ease and comfort in about a week.

And the same may be said of Doomagoodium. It could hardly be expected that officers obtaining leave to recruit their health would go to these hills when by proceeding down river they could reach Coconada as soon, and with, comparatively speaking, no difficulty. Were these hills within a short distance of Doomagoodium, it might, perhaps, have been practicable to have made a small sanitarium there for the office and subordinates employed on the navigation works; but I fear that the distance is too much, although this question would, no doubt, be best discussed by the Executive Engineer and Medical Officer at Doomagoodium. On the other hand, probably, coffee and cinchona would thrive, and the climate and soil appear favourable for potatoes, for which there would be a ready market at Coconada, if not also for other European vegetables, which I am certain would come to perfection on the slopes of these hills. Labour on the hills there is none; an uncertain supply might be obtained from the immediate vicinity of the foot of the hills, both on the Central Provinces and Madras sides. The inhabitants of this part of the country

are almost entirely Reddies; those who live in the hills and valleys of the Eastern Ghâts being called Konda Reddies, or Hill Reddies: these latter are as wild and uncivilized as the Koys and Gottewars of the other parts of this district, and periodically move their villages from place to place. I have directed the Ranee of Budrachellum, and also the Talookdar of Rakapilly, to do their utmost to encourage the Hill Reddies to settle in the neighbourhood of these hills, in order that, if possible, the difficulty about labour may be gradually got over.

10. Before concluding this Report I would wish to add a few remarks on the Thooamool Hills, which far surpass anything that I have yet seen or heard of on the Eastern Ghâts. They are situated in Kalahundy, and it is in them that the Indrawutty, a large affluent of the Godavery, has its source. They do not consist of a confined range, like the Marmedi Hills, but comprise a considerable extent of country. They are upwards of 3,500 feet high, and about 110 miles in a straight line from the sea; the country is undulating and abundantly watered by numerous rivulets, which, descending from small hills, can easily be led to irrigate the rich soil in the valleys. There is not much jungle, except on the sides of the hills, and no dense forest, and the country is tolerably well cleared and cultivated by the Khonds, of whom there is a considerable population. Rice, a little sugarcane, and the cheaper grains are grown; there is no jowaree, cotton, nor wheat. I am not aware whether this highland tract has ever been fully reported upon; some notices of it are, I believe, to be found in the printed selections of papers on Meriah sacrifice, as it was once or twice visited by the officers of that Agency; but that it possesses great natural advantages in its climate and

soil and an abundant supply of water for irrigation is to be seen at a glance, while the obstacles which I believe are usually found in other parts of the mountain ridges of these provinces, such as want of space on the plateaux, want of population and jungle, do not exist at Thooamool. At all events, I think that if anything is ever to be attempted in the way of a sanitarium or hill station for troops, or in the way of coffee or cinchona-planting on the Eastern Ghâts, that there would be a greater probability of its succeeding at Thooamool than any other part of that country I am aware of. Government would require, however, to take the initiative in the matter, and the climate of the hills would have to be tested before anything could be done or the place become known.

The road to Marmedi strikes off from the road on the left bank of the Severy at Koodair, which is just where the river makes a bend and flows westward for about a mile. From Koodair the villages are—

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|------------------------|--|
| 1. Nursingpet | ... | ... | 3 Miles. | |
| 2. Kolloor | ... | ... | 3 Miles. | The Soklair has to be crossed, fine stream of clear running water. |
| 3. Kunsloor | ... | ... | 3 Miles. | Soklair crossed once. |
| 4. Lukygooda | ... | ... | 3 Miles. | |
| 5. Mettawarra | ... | ... | 3 Miles. | Soklair has to be crossed twice. |
| 6. Luckwarra | ... | ... | 2 Miles. | Soklair $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to south. Brinjara road over the ghâts by the Goorumseer Pass runs through this village: close above the village is the Jump-raj Hill; the Soklair comes from the back of it. |
| 7. Dubhagooda | ... | ... | 5 Miles. | |
| 8. Toolgoonda | ... | ... | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles. | Ascent of Jumpraj Hill can be made from here. |
| 9. Sookmumdee | ... | ... | 6 Miles. | |



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on 28 December, 2018

